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ENTENTE PREMIERS TO HOLD INFORMAL TALK ON SANCTIONS

Week-End Conference of Allies
in England Will Decide Course
of Policy—Gold Reserves De-
mand Regarded as Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
request of the Reparations Commis-
sion to Germany to transfer the gold
reserves of the Reichsbank to its
branches at Cologne or Coblenz is re-
garded as rather in the nature of a
concession. According to Article 235,
the commission may demand immedi-
ate payment from these gold reserves,
and it is with the desire of avoiding
the depletion of the gold, which after
all helps to sustain the mark, that the
commission agrees to its simple de-
posit in German banks, but within the
occupied area. It is expected that
Germany will decline on the ground
that this gold is private property.
The Reichsbank, though under con-
trol of the State, is not a war estab-
lishment. If this view prevails in
Germany and a favorable reply is not
received by Friday, another charge of
non-compliance with allied demands
will be added to the lengthening list
and a still more formidable case will
be made against the recalcitrant
country in May.

The present request is intended to
give guarantees for the payment of
15,000,000,000 gold marks, the balance
unpaid of the 20,000,000,000 marks due
to the Allies before next month. The
commission, in its letter sent to the
German delegation in Paris, carefully
states that this request in no way
prejudices the subsequent decisions
of the Allies. It is probable that the
gold has already been removed from
the Reichsbank and placed in for-
eign banks, where it is believed to
be immune from seizure. The Ger-
mans contend that were the gold de-
posited in occupied territories, it
would be confiscated.

The Premier's Conference

This matter will probably come up
among others at the private conver-
sations to take place this week-end
between the French and British pre-
miers. While Mr. Lloyd George is
on his way to London, Mr. Clemenceau
is expected to visit him at Hythe.
It was Mr. Briand who took the
first steps, addressing a letter to
Mr. Lloyd George last Sunday. In
this letter he declared that the time
has come to finish with the German
conversations, and the government
and the Chamber of Deputies were in
accord on the resolution that "repara-
tions should be made realities with-
out further delay."

Mr. Briand will be in possession of
a complete plan of action to be sub-
mitted to the approval of the British
Premier. As seen here, there will be
no opposition forthcoming from the
British side, and it is considered that
the French action is the British
action. It is possible that the British
forces will be few, but at any rate
it is hoped they will be represented.
The projected blockade of Hamburg
in case of need is a more remote
contingency and will probably only
be seriously discussed if Germany
still refuses to cede.

German Proposals Expected

Every day fresh German proposals
are expected. It is possible that even
now they are on the way, or are being
announced by Dr. Walter Simons,
German Foreign Minister. If they

reach the premiers before the week-
end, they will of course be considered.
But the character of this meeting
should not be misunderstood. It is
rather a personal exchange of views
than a conference.

"Preliminary," in the "Echo de Paris,"
interpreting Mr. Briand's policy, de-
clares that the Supreme Council should
not open discussion with the German
ministers before approving the sanc-
tions elaborated by France. Then, he
says, if the German proposals are sat-
isfactory, it will remain true that
May 1 will have passed without the ex-
ecution of the engagements, thus pro-
ving that Germany does not honor her
signature. Therefore guarantees for the
future will be required in any event.
Thus it would appear that what-
ever happens now, it is intended to
occupy the Ruhr district and estab-
lish an economic system that will pro-
cure certain payments to the Allies.
In the meantime, the economic dispo-
sitions taken in respect of Rhineland,
and announced on several occasions as
ready for enforcement, are only just
beginning to function.

Customs Measure in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—It
was reported tonight in well-informed
diplomatic circles that a semi-official
representative here today notified the
German Foreign Office that the United
States Government is unable to accept
the proposal to act as mediator be-
tween Germany and the Allies, or to
agree, without mature consideration,
to the proposal that Germany should as-
sume the responsibility of allied debts
in the event of a default. At the moment
of telegraphing it is impossible to obtain
confirmation of the report mentioned. It
is to be accepted therefore with re-
serve.

At the Foreign Office today German
finance and economic experts again
continued the task of trying to pre-
pare suitable counter-proposals. It
seems clear that serious differences of
opinion have arisen among the Ger-
man Government advisers on the sub-
ject. This evening's newspapers pub-
lish details of the effects of the first
day of the new allied customs mea-
sures, which came into effect last mid-
night.

Many German customs officials who
refused to obey the allied officers in
the new customs stations have been
summarily dismissed. More and more,
German public opinion is becoming
impressed by the seriousness of the
situation which has arisen. "Newspapers
urge the public not to allow them-
selves to be intimidated by French
threats of occupation of the Ruhr."

The "Borsses Courier," in an edi-
torial, says Germany is about to face
a great crisis in her history. It
says, in making a simple
reckoning, namely by seizing the Ruhr
and giving Upper Silesia to Poland.
She will reduce Germany to complete
military and economic slavery. The
same newspaper asks whether the Al-
lies to get the reparations they pro-
pose to want.

WOMEN ACCLAIM VOLSTEAD LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Daughters of the American
Revolution gave unmistakable evi-
dence of their approval of prohibi-
tion at yesterday's session. Mrs.
Alice A. Hoopes, of Volstead Massa-
chusetts, introduced a resolution stat-
ing that as the organization was
pledged to the enforcement of the
Constitution, and as the Eighteenth
Amendment was now a part of the
Constitution, the Daughters of the
American Revolution should bend
every effort to the full enforcement
of the Volstead law.

This resolution was acclaimed with
great applause. It, with other resolu-
tions, went to the resolutions com-
mittee and will be reported on today.

PREMIER ATTENDS MILITARY COUNCIL

Mr. Briand Confers With Mar-
shal Foch Today, When Plans
for Advance Into the Ruhr
Region Are to Be Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In
preparation for May 1 another Franco-
British conference will take place this
week-end at the house of Sir Philip
Sassoon, secretary to Mr. Lloyd
George, at Lyme, overlooking the
English Channel. The German Gov-
ernment has as yet made no sign that
it intends to carry out its obligations
to the Allies under the Versailles
Treaty, and the situation will be dis-
cussed in an informal manner between
Mr. Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Sir
Henry Wilson, Aristide Briand, Philip
Berthelot, Marshal Foch and General
Weygand as a preliminary to a pos-
sible full conference, including the
Belgian and Italian representatives,
early next month.

Meanwhile the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor learns
in authoritative diplomatic quarters
that Mr. Briand is to attend a confer-
ence at Marshal Foch's headquarters
tomorrow, when plans for an advance
into the Ruhr district of Germany will
be discussed. What these plans are
is not known officially here, so that
the number of troops required in the
event of Germany defaulting, and of
the measures being taken to seize the
Ruhr, cannot be estimated. Neither
can the extent of British military par-
ticipation in the advance, if any, be
stated. It is not expected that there
would be any resistance, however, to
an advance into Germany's chief coal
area, and the problems of military
occupation would be easy of solution,
the informant declared.

Making Plans in Paris

The initiation of military plans, of
course, is taking place in Paris, and
while the British Government is de-
termined that Germany shall not drive
a wedge between the Allies, as she is
credited with the intention of doing,
yet the necessity of an advance into
the Ruhr would be regretted here.
Germany is making the task of those
who would moderate the steps taken
against her, if that were possible,
more and more difficult by exhaust-
ing the patience of the allied govern-
ments.

The Germans are playing a foolish
game, the representative of The Chris-
tian Science Monitor was informed by
one authority, and are reverting to
their pre-war diplomatic practices.
They are obscuring their real motives
until the last moment, and just as
they did during the notorious peace
offensives, they are busy tying diplo-
matic kites in Washington and other
places. The offer reported to have
been made in Washington in connec-
tion with reparations has not been
considered worthy, if it was made, to
be transmitted to the British Foreign
Office, while it is doubtful whether
that stated to have been made to the
Vatican was really made at all. British
circles do not consider the various
offers purporting to have been de-
cided upon by Germany as meriting
criticism.

Dr. Simons' Difficult Task

The basis of negotiations with Ger-
many remains the decisions arrived at
in Paris during January, in spite of the
section of opinion that holds the pro-
ceedings of the last London confer-
ence to have wiped out the Paris con-
cessions. British opinion is convinced
that the influence in Germany, which
were opposed even to the ridiculous
German offer made in London, are still
at work, rendering the task of Dr.
Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister,
more difficult, and their procrastina-
tions and subterfuges when the Ger-
man budget is considered is exasperat-
ing, even to slow moving British opin-
ion.

A greater proportion of the German
national income is being devoted to
the subsidy of agriculture than is war-
ranted by the fact that Germany's
obligations are still unpaid. It is ap-
preciated in British circles that if
Germany's agriculture continues to be
subsidized, as it would have the right
to be in normal circumstances, then
that of France is likely to have to do
without necessary support. Opinion
is hardening that nothing can be got
out of Germany that the allies do not
go and take, and the coal of the Ruhr
is a form of payment in kind that lies
easy at hand, just outside the present
occupied territory.

NEW PANAMA CANAL RECORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A new high record for net tonnage
passing through the Panama Canal
and tolls earned was established in
March. The aggregate net tonnage
of commercial traffic for March was
1,112,818, as compared with 1,094,323
for January, and the tolls earned in
March amounted to \$1,105,529, which
is about \$100,000 more than was earned
in January.

DEPARTURE OF RENE VIVIANI

NEW YORK, New York—René
Viviani, who has been in this country
nearly a month as special messenger
from the French Government, left for
home yesterday on the steamship
France. He expressed general satisfac-
tion over his trip, officially and
socially.

NEWS SUMMARY

News that a "personal exchange of
views" between French and British
premiers and their advisers will take
place during the coming week-end at
the Little English southeast town of
Lymington is the first definite sign of
united preparations among the allied
nations for the situation that may face
them on May 1. It is not thought pos-
sible that Germany will have fulfilled
the terms of the Treaty as regards
payment of reparations by that date,
and there is a general impression that
the allied demand for the Reichsbank
gold reserves to be placed in occupied
territory, which is regarded as being
in the nature of a concession, will not
be complied with.

Unless Germany comes forward
with some satisfactory proposals
within the next few days, therefore,
a military advance into the Ruhr dis-
trict and other drastic measures will
probably have been made ready by the
entente for immediate enforcement.
Britain is by no means eager for
military action, but she would not
allow Germany to drive a wedge in-
between the Allies, and her support
to France in any reasonable plans for
the seizure of the Ruhr is assured.
The Lymington meeting, a full confer-
ence of the Supreme Council, with
Belgian and Italian delegates, may
be held in a short time.

Meanwhile an international confer-
ence of another description is passing
many resolutions at Geneva. This is
the Congress of the International Fed-
eration of Transport Workers, which
has opened with delegates from 12
countries, including Germany and
Britain, and excluding Bolshevik Rus-
sia, for though a representative of that
state attempted to address the meet-
ing, it was voted that he be not heard.
Among the resolutions passed was one
to the effect that an annual credit of
10,000,000 florins be supplied for
propaganda encouraging active politi-
cal efforts against militarism and im-
perialism. The conference also decided
that every resistance would have to be
made against the capitalist movement
for wage reduction.

A battle of experts is developing
over the question of the practicability
and justice of the proposed sales tax
as part of the revised revenue pro-
gram for the United States. The west
appears from reports to be running
under constant tension, and because
of the sentiment shown, the western
representatives have started to take a
poll of both houses, with the aim of
mobilizing strength enough to defeat
the plan. Eastern senators, on the
other hand, seem to be on the whole
in favor of a sales tax.

The Colombian Treaty, which has
been under consideration in one form
or another since 1914, was passed yes-
terday by the United States by a vote
of 69 to 19, 10-3 more than the two-
thirds necessary. The Administration
forces had the help of many Democrats
who wished to vindicate a Wilson
policy. The Republicans refused to
accept the Borah amendment to the
effect that the payment of \$25,000,000
to Colombia did not imply a recogni-
tion that the United States had any-
thing to do with the revolution of
1903, from which grew the purchase
of the Canal Zone from Panama.

The United States will be repre-
sented at the Porto Rosa conference
to consider the financial and economic
condition of Austria. The govern-
ment at Washington is said not to be
averse to any nation's offering its
friendly services for the protection
of American interests in Europe, but
has not formally asked France to per-
form this office.

Replying to Judge Gary's address to
the stockholders of the United States
Steel Corporation, W. F. Kehoe, sec-
retary of the Central Trades and Labor
Council, declares that Labor has as
much right to organize as has Capital.
The open shop advocates, by Judge
Gary, he asserts, is in reality a closed
shop, in which union workers can
find no place. Mr. Kehoe denies that
unionism tends to destroy or that it
makes for inefficiency and high costs.
The policy of the steel corporation, he
says, would revive serfdom.

President Harding and the Secre-
tary of Commerce may be appealed to.
It appeared yesterday, to avert a mar-
ine strike on May 1, which is
threatened by the owners grant
six demands of the unions as pre-
cedent to any discussion of the own-
ers' offer of a wage reduction of from
25 to 30 per cent. The men allege
that certain sections of the Seamen's
Act are not being enforced.

Investigation of rumors which have
been circulated of late that British-
owned insurance companies doing busi-
ness in the United States were not in
a good financial position, and that
they might be has shown that there is
no foundation in fact for such reports,
which evidently have been sent out
as part of the anti-British propaganda
in America. The British-owned com-
panies, it is learned, are under the
same regulations and restrictions as
American-owned companies, and so far
as can be determined are in as good
financial condition.

Investigations carried out by the
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor in the London offices of
companies having branches in
America, elicits the information that
these branches operate under the
American Insurance Law and must
submit to the scrutiny of the Superin-
tendent of Insurance, so that to attack
the American Government, it was
further stated in London that all the
resources of the companies in England
were at the disposal of the branches
in America in case of emergency.

HOUSING PROBLEM SOLUTION LACKING

Other Remedies Than Those Pro-
vided by Law Upheld by
Court Decision Regarded as
Necessary in the Present Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—While differ-
ing widely as to the reasons, rep-
resentatives of real estate interests in-
terviewed by a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor yesterday
agreed that there would be little or no
difference in the housing situation in
New York City as a result of the de-
cision handed down by the United
States Supreme Court affirming the
constitutionality of the rent laws.
They believed other remedies would
have to be sought to correct the
present condition, as there was no
prospect of further building under the
present laws.

"I highly approve of the decision,
and think it based on the highest jus-
tice," said Nathan Hirsch, former
chairman of the committee on rents of
New York. "What this is emergency
law only, and justified chiefly by the
nature of the emergency, the exten-
sion of the police power of the State
to housing conditions in general will
do much to allay the spirit of unrest
and stop radical talk. Any law that
tends to satisfy those who would other-
wise be attracted by socialist talk
prevents more radical remedies. The
dismissing of opinion is reactionary in
spirit, and would be a dangerous doc-
trine to place on the law books in the
present state of the public mind."

Little Effect on Labor

"The decision will have little or no
effect on labor conditions," said
William F. Kehoe, secretary of the
Central Trades and Labor Council.
"except in so far as it recognizes
housing as a legitimate subject for the
exercise of the police power of the
State, under conditions of emergency.
These laws were the result of emer-
gency, and must be so recognized.
From the practical point of view, the
dissenting opinion might be regarded as
true under normal circumstances,
but where an emergency exists,
property rights are subject to the
police power of the State, which there-
upon acts under due process of law."

As to the remedy for the situation,
Mr. Hirsch held that only a strong
cooperative movement, bringing in a
general condition of home ownership
by the occupants, would solve the
difficulty, while Mr. Kehoe held that
this would be only a temporary
remedy, and that state loans to aid
building would be the only possible
solution.

"In the first place, the Lockwood
Committee must find out why the
banks will not lend money for build-
ing purposes under the present con-
ditions," said Mr. Kehoe. "The con-
dition is bad now, but it will steadily
grow worse, as building is now at a
standstill. Funds must be obtained to
build homes, and these are not now
available, as the banks can make
more money investing in securities
than in loaning money on mortgages
at present rates. Only by going to a
broker and paying charges accord-
ingly, is it possible to obtain a loan,
even from your own bank. Mr.
Untermyer has devised a plan for an
amendment of the banking and insur-
ance laws requiring these institu-
tions to invest a certain percentage of
their deposits in mortgages, which
would insure a fund of about \$600-
000,000 for the purpose of building
new houses. This, it is believed,
would effectively relieve the condi-
tion."

Capital Over-Cautious

"It is the builder and laborer who
are responsible for the housing short-
age, and the laws have been really
a detriment, rather than an ad-
vantage," said J. J. Pulley, president
of the Emigrant Industrial Savings
Bank. "When the rent laws were put
through, Capital became nervous and
began to consider the cost of building.
There is money to be loaned up to
60 per cent of the value of a house,
but the speculative builder is not
willing to tie up so much of his cap-
ital without the possibility of a specu-
lative return, so that he is not build-
ing while these laws are in operation.
He is also figuring that with the actual
cost of building making necessary a
rental price even for the lowest class
of tenants of \$7 to \$10 a month per
room, he will not be able to get his
building rented if he does build it.
Building costs must be lowered, and
the only way to do that is to lower
wages."

Costs Must Be Lowered

"We have always thought that the
law was constitutional," said Stewart
Brown, president of the Real Estate
Owners Association, "and this de-
cision will make no difference in the
situation. The two questions involved
in this situation are how to get money
to build and how to lower cost of
construction. The only remedy is to
make state loans for the first solution,
and to increase the efficiency of labor
for the second. Ninety per cent of
the residents of our cities are unable
to pay the rent absolutely required to
give any return to the builder of
dwelling houses or apartments. Build-
ing material costs cannot be lowered
except by a tremendous increase of
the total production and labor cost
likewise. Labor efficiency must be in-
creased to 100 per cent, in place of

ATTACK AIMED AT BRITISH INSURANCE FIRMS ANSWERED

Companies Doing Business in the
United States Subject to
Campaign by Sinn Fein Papers
—Soundness Vouched For

TRANSPORT MEN CONFER AT GENEVA

International Workers Told Em-
ployers Are Determined on
Wage Reductions — Large
Propaganda Fund Voted

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—
The congress of the International
Federation of Transport Workers
which opened here on Monday, under
the presidency of J. Döring of the
German Transport Workers Union,
was attended by 72 delegates, repre-
senting 15 countries. Several British
organizations were represented, but
notable absentees were the British
Railwaymen, 21 of whom had been ex-
pected, their absence being due to the
recent industrial crisis in Britain.

On Tuesday the congress discussed
a resolution concerning militarism
which declared that the most effective
weapon against militarism and im-
perialism in every country is the or-
ganized strength of the trade union
movement. It urged all the vigilance
and energy of the federation alone or
in conjunction with other interna-
tional bodies to thwart and overcome
efforts to precipitate reaction, coun-
ter revolution and war. Edo Fimmen,
the secretary, declared the war had
proved, contrary to previous beliefs,
that syndicalism could not confine
itself to the economic domain but must
act in the political. He proposed an
annual credit of 10,000,000 florins for
propaganda in collaboration with the
Amsterdam International.

Bolshevik Not Admitted

This aroused opposition but was
eventually voted. A delegate from the
Moscow International demanded ad-
mittance as a representative of the
Soviets, which gave rise to a scene.
After warm opposition, permission
was given to the applicant to at-
tempt a speech in the public gallery,
whereupon an Austrian delegate threw
an orange at him and he desisted.
A resolution was passed directing
the executive to take steps with a
view to a working agreement with the
International Miners Federation and
a resolution concerning subject races
was referred to a special committee.
Also a resolution in favor of the so-
cialization of the means of transport
was adopted, the council being asked
to undertake exhaustive inquiries as
to measures which could or should be
taken with this object. The question
of the restoration of the devastated
areas was discussed later and a resolu-
tion on the subject was passed.

The chairman in opening the con-
gress on Monday said the world was
on the eve of a great social struggle
and workers must be prepared to
follow the resolutions of that congress
and shape their policy on the attitude
of the workers' representatives. There
was a movement toward a reduction
of wages and international action by
employers against workers, he said,
and governments were siding with
the employers. Workers must unite and
support their comrades in countries
where organization was feeble.

Attack on Miners

A long letter from Robert Williams
of the British Transport Workers was
read, stating "heavy responsibilities"
were placed on the shoulders of the
British Miners Federation. The attack
on the British Miners Federation, he
declared, was timed to take place
when the employing class and the
government imagined the workers' mo-
rale was undermined by the tremen-
dous trade slump and the fact that
1,500,000 workers were unemployed.
He regretted the separate existence
of the International Seafarers Council.
The seafaring workers' proper place
was in the federation. In a great sear-
ing dispute, active cooperation by
dock and waterside workers was abso-
lutely essential to them. If ships were
allowed to leave port they could only
effectively be stopped by sympathetic
action at the port of arrival. They
could not admit the right of the sea-
men's organization to call for assis-
tance from other sections unless they
took a proper place in that federation.

COALITION WINS BY LARGE MAJORITY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BEWDELEY, England (Wednesday)—
Stanley Baldwin, President of the
Board of Trade in succession to Sir
Robert Horne, was today returned to
Parliament as member for Bewdley in
this by-election, which was neces-
sitated by Mr. Baldwin's transference
from the Treasury, the Coalition se-
cured a majority of 12,857.

The figures were as follows:
S. Baldwin, Coalition..... 14,537
Henry Mills, Labor..... 1,680

Coalition majority..... 12,857

FORMER VICEROY RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Lord Chelmsford, retiring Viceroy of
India, arrived in London yesterday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—For some
time it has been apparent that part
of the Sinn Fein campaign in the
United States is a whispering propa-
ganda against the British insurance
companies doing business in this coun-
try. Stories have appeared in pro-
Sinn Fein newspapers, from time to
time, indicating a desire to discredit
the financial standing of these com-
panies, with the inference that dislike
of the British program in Ireland has
decreased the financial support of the
companies to something like the van-
ishing point.

With the desire of learning the truth
about the situation of these com-
panies, representatives of The Christian
Science Monitor made inquiries yester-
day and the facts revealed make
interesting reading, in view of the
Sinn Fein desire to blacken this
branch of legitimate British business.
Since there have been rumors that
the Sinn Fein campaign in this re-
spect might extend so far as to find
expression in legislative halls, with
actual charges of insolvency of the
companies, it is significant to know
that the companies are not unaware of
the condition, and are fully prepared
to meet it, however it manifests itself.
Any talk of the companies going in-
to bankruptcy is absolutely absurd
according to officials of some of these
companies.

Standing Established

Alfred M. Best, president of the
Alfred M. Best Company, which reports
upon insurance companies and associ-
ations of all classes, gave to a repre-
sentative of this newspaper the fol-
lowing signed statement:

"A large number of British fire in-
surance companies are operating in
this country. They transact, in the ag-
gregate, business running into many
millions of dollars in net premiums
per annum. Most of these companies
have been doing business in this coun-
try for a great many years. To illus-
trate: The Liverpool & London &
Globe entered this country in 1848;
the Royal in 1851; the Commercial
Union in 1871, and the North British
& Mercantile in 1866. These com-
panies have paid out many millions of
dollars to American policyholders for
losses incurred in conflagrations at
Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, San Fran-
cisco, and other conflagrations entail-
ing great property losses. They have
uniformly met their obligations hon-
orably and in full. They are re-
quired to maintain ample funds for the
protection of American policyholders
on deposit with one or more of the
state insurance departments and with
trustees who hold these funds under
deeds of trust approved by the super-
vising insurance officials, by the terms
of which deeds of trust such funds can
be used only for the payment of
claims of American policyholders. In
addition, all funds of these companies,
wherever located, and not merely the
funds of the United States branches,
are security for the policies issued in
this country, and there is no reason
whatever to question the soundness of
the indemnity afforded by a policy of
any standard British insurance com-
pany operating in this country."

Deposits Protect Insured

The representative of another large
British company, with its American
headquarters in New York City, said
in a statement given to this paper:

"All such British companies, in
order to do business generally within
the United States, must be entered in
the State of New York, and authorized
by the Superintendent of Insurance of
the State to transact business. The
laws of New York State require that
before they can be so authorized, \$200-
000 must be deposited with the Super-
intendent of Insurance of New York
State, and \$300,000 deposited with
other insurance departments or state
officers or held in trust. The law also
provides that every such deposit shall
be in the stocks or bonds of the
United States, or of New York State,
or a county or incorporated city of
the state, or in bonds and mortgages
c. Improved, unencumbered real prop-
erty in the State worth 50 per cent
more than the amount loaned thereon.
It further requires that a reserve
averaging 50 per cent of all premiums
on policies written shall be main-
tained, and that there shall be in the
hands of state insurance departments
or other state officers, or in the hands
of trustees approved by the Superin-
tendent of Insurance, assets sufficient
in amount to maintain the premium
reserve above referred to without im-
pairing the capital deposit. These
trustees are appointed under the
provisions of a trust deed which must
be approved by the Superintendent of
Insurance, and that trust deed pro-
vides that the trustees shall not re-
linquish any securities or other prop-
erty in their hands, except with the
written consent of the Superintendent
of Insurance.

Verified Reports Provided For

"Quarterly each year every insur-
ance company, foreign or domestic, is
required to make a sworn statement
to the Superintendent of Insurance
showing its financial condition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Neither the trustees nor the company are permitted under the law to invest funds, except in certain securities which, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Insurance, comply with the general provisions of the law describing what the character of securities must be.

In addition, the Superintendent of Insurance makes periodical examination of the books of every insurance company to verify the sworn statements that had been made to him by its officers.

Under these circumstances it can plainly be seen how impossible it is that the British insurance companies transacting business in the United States in compliance with the laws of its various states could by any chance be bankrupt at this time.

Funds May Be Increased

This paper learned also that any time the State Insurance Commission felt that a foreign company was operating without sufficient assets, it ordered it immediately to send to its home office for additional funds, whether thousands of dollars or millions.

Statements of the United States branches of foreign fire insurance companies—and this office learned that by far the greater number of British insurance companies operating in the United States handled fire insurance—which appeared in the 1921 Fire Insurance Pocket Index, published by the Spectator Company in New York City, show no signs of insolvency.

Take one of these at random, the London Assurance Company, established in 1736, according to its published statement January 1, 1921, its United States assets totaled \$7,502,041; its United States liabilities, including re-insurance reserve, totaled \$4,839,720, and its net surplus \$2,662,321. This company has paid losses in the United States amounting to \$45,000,000. Another company, shows assets about double its liabilities and a surplus which is within about 945,000 of its liabilities, or nearly half its assets.

These companies are not permitted to advertise or publish their home office capitalization or other figures in the United States, but only figures pertaining to the business they do here. It is a fact, however, that in case of great conflagrations, such as that of San Francisco, they send to their home office for additional funds in order to maintain their solvency here. All their business is done under the strict insurance laws of the state in which they operate. Their affairs are investigated regularly, and they are watched carefully in order to protect their policyholders. Any idea of bankruptcy is characterized by insurance men in this city as utter folly and most absurd.

Denial by Embassy

Anti-British Reports Sent Out in Interest of Sinn Féin. It Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Propaganda alleging that the grave economic crisis in Great Britain is driving English-owned companies in the United States into bankruptcy is declared by officials of the British Embassy in Washington to be without the slightest foundation of truth.

Such damaging reports, the Embassy believes, are being sent out in the interests of the Sinn Féin movement, for the purpose of frightening away American investors in British securities and industries.

While officials admit that Great Britain is suffering, like other European nations, from the effects of the war, they declare there is no question of a financial crisis in England now or at any future time.

It is due to their staunch confidence in the financial security of the country that Embassy officials sought yesterday to counteract the probable disastrous effect on Wall Street, that might be expected to result from circulated reports that British-owned companies in this country are being driven to the wall.

Financial Situation Improving

The general financial situation in Great Britain, despite the impending labor crisis, is steadily improving, in the opinion of officials who are making a careful diagnosis of prevailing economic conditions. Once the labor question is settled, they claim, the financial position of Great Britain will emerge stronger than ever before.

Confident in the belief that the conservative element among the vast majority of the working men will act in time to prevent dire disaster, Embassy officials are awaiting the results of the delegates' conference convened in the calm assurance that the backbone of the triple alliance strike will be effectively broken.

In spite of the industrial upheaval caused by the labor conflict, there has been no noticeable slump in the exchange rate, regarded as the financial barometer, and thereby indicating, the Embassy points out, that the international bankers evidently do not consider that the labor trouble is going to undermine seriously England's financial position.

Quotations last Saturday placed the pound sterling at \$3.33 5/8; Monday at \$3.33 1/2, and Tuesday at \$3.33 1/8, a fluctuation so slight as not to be regarded as the Embassy as indicating any real signs of financial weakening.

Labor Conditions Hopeful

Financial losses in Great Britain during the strike, the Embassy officials frankly admit, will spread, as in the case of any great national disaster, but they declared there is little reason to believe such a condition would seriously affect British-controlled companies in this country. Any British company here is constituted under the laws of the United States and so controlled and regulated, having the same status that subsidiaries of the General Electric Company, the Harvester Company and other great American corporations have in Europe.

While financial conditions in England are sorely strained, they declared that reports alleging British companies in the United States are going into bankruptcy are circulated for purely malicious reasons.

Sinn Féin propagandists in this country, they assert, are quite willing to take up any rash statement designed to create mischief between England and the United States.

The labor situation in England will right itself in time, the Embassy believes. No matter how much the extremists may bluster, it believes, the sensible heads of labor will step in to save the situation. The extremist elements in the labor triple alliance are described as endeavoring at any cost to regain their "lost cause," and, rather than be defeated in their purpose, are willing to pull down the walls of the entire industrial structure. Rather than go to this extent, the Embassy is confident that the great majority will call off the entire strike.

No Basis for Rumors

British Companies in Massachusetts in Good Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Inquiry in official and business quarters has failed to reveal any basis of fact for the rumors that have been circulated, evidently with political motives, regarding the financial condition of British-owned insurance companies doing business in this State. Investigation has brought out rather that such companies are in fully as good financial condition as their American-owned rivals.

Clarence W. Hobbs, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, said last night that his office was now making its annual audit of insurance companies, and that the British companies appeared to be in normal condition. He pointed out that the American branches of British companies did business here quite independently of their home offices, except that they returned any profits to Britain. They were required to submit to the same regulations and restrictions as American companies, including the requirement of deposits.

The Commissioner said that there had been a considerable propaganda against British-owned insurance companies. A bill introduced in the Legislature, aimed at foreign companies, did not even provoke a debate. It was reported adversely from committee, and the report was accepted without comment.

In the business world, further attempts had been made to injure the British companies. A brokerage-firm had been formed for the purpose of placing insurance in American companies only; and a run had been started on a bank in the Jamaica Plain district following the refusal of an officer of the bank to exclude the account of a British company.

Mr. Hobbs thought that in a community like Boston and its vicinity, such propaganda—as this might naturally have injured the business of the British companies to some extent, but not, he thought, seriously.

F. P. Horton of the United States branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd., attributed the rumors to the same interested source that recently attempted a boycott of a number of large companies, in various lines of business, which had British connections. As for the condition of his company, which is the largest British concern in its line in this section, he pointed to the last annual statement, the thirty-fifth, issued on December 31 last. This showed total assets of \$29,447,354.54, and a surplus of \$3,156,365.53. The amount on deposit with insurance departments and trustees was \$23,796,860.21.

Mr. Horton declared that the British companies did business on precisely the same basis as the American companies, and were practically American companies, since they were subject to the same regulations, and since none of their funds might be used abroad. Even in the unlikely event that the home companies were to become bankrupt, Mr. Horton said, the American branches would not be affected.

Any propaganda sent forth casting reflections on the soundness of British-owned insurance companies, Mr. Horton declared, is certain, because of these demonstrable facts, to injure those who foster it, and very likely will help the companies.

DR. NICHOLS TO BE INAUGURATED IN JUNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The inauguration of the new president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ernest Fox Nichols, whose election to office was announced on March 30, will take place on June 8. No definite plans have been made for the exercises, but it is expected that there will be an academic procession, although there has only been one in the entire history of Technology—on the occasion of the dedication of the new buildings in 1915.

A committee to make arrangements for the inauguration has been chosen from among the members of the corporation, the faculty and the Alumni Association. The inauguration will come in the midst of the exercises of Senior Week.

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OFFICES IN LONDON REPLY TO ATTACKS

Since Branches of British Insurance Companies Operate Under American Law, Attacks Reflect on American Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—News of the campaign launched in the United States against the stability of British insurance companies doing business there leaves insurance offices in London unmoved, for the attack against these companies reflects itself in effect into an attack against the American Government, as these companies must at all times comply with the American insurance law and meet the searching scrutiny of the superintendent of insurance.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning interviewed the secretarial department of six of the largest British companies doing business in America, and in every case was informed that British insurance is more conservative business, and its credits stand higher in all countries than any other branch of trade. In America, where, according to the law, each company is obliged to submit to audit, tabulation is published showing the total assets, liabilities, reserve for reinsurance and surplus reserve over all liabilities, as well as premiums, total income, expenditures, losses paid, and other important details, there can be no question of the stability of the insurance companies.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained a copy of a publication by the Spectator Company of New York, entitled The Fire Insurance Pocket Index, 1921, giving these particular insurance companies in America, including six companies visited for the years 1911 to 1921, inclusive.

Assets of Companies

According to this publication, which is compiled from the official reports of these companies, the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, during 1920 had total assets in America of over \$21,000,000, as against total liabilities of less than \$16,000,000. The North British & Mercantile Limited of London shows total assets of over \$12,400,000, total liabilities of less than \$8,700,000. The Liverpool & London & Globe Limited of Liverpool shows total assets of over \$19,500,000 and total liabilities of just over \$15,000,000. The Northern Assurance of London shows assets of over \$9,500,000 and total liabilities of slightly less than \$6,500,000. The London Assurance Corporation of London has total assets of \$7,500,000 and liabilities of less than \$4,900,000. The Sun Insurance Office of London shows total assets of over \$6,800,000 and total liabilities of less than \$5,000,000.

All these show considerable surpluses over liabilities, and when it is considered that, in addition to holding these surpluses each British company stands ready to back its American branch with all the resources at the command of the parent company in England, it can be readily seen that they are, as one would expect, absolutely stable. British insurance, which has been engaged in American business for the last 50 or 60 years, enjoys an enviable reputation, for it has never failed to meet its liabilities. This reputation was greatly enhanced by the prompt way in which claims were paid off by the British companies at Chicago fire in 1871, when the total damage resulting amounted to \$165,000,000, and again in Boston in 1872, when \$70,000,000 total damage arose. And, lastly, in the San Francisco fire of 1906, where a total damage of \$145,000,000 was experienced.

Historic Payments

At San Francisco, each of the large British companies incurred losses, which they promptly paid off, about \$5,000,000 apiece. In the case of the Royal Insurance Company, claims paid amounted to \$6,500,000, the first of these claims being paid off within a month. It was explained to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Royal Insurance office that, in their American business, they do not consider the reserves held in each state as applicable to meeting a great conflagration in another state, but they hold mobilized in London American securities as liquid assets, which could be transferred to any state of the union in case of emergency.

It might be supposed that the great depreciation of securities during and since the war would affect the stability of British insurance companies, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that every year depreciation of securities is written off, and assets appearing on the books of the companies can be realized to the full amount, so that on this score there need be no fear. In fact, the informant stated that the strength of the British insurance companies in America is greater today than it was before the war. Some of them are now so strong that, in addition to excess reserve, which they hold to meet a great conflagration,

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and also to the reserve required by American law, they are not able to pay their dividends out of interest on investments alone.

Misstatements Exposed

In a letter appearing in an American periodical, "The Nation," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed it was stated that British insurance companies are subsidized by the British Government. The informant declared that there was not the slightest truth in this statement. It was also asserted that British insurance companies receive every year \$600,000,000 in gold, and it seemed to be indicated that this amount was leaving the country annually. As a matter of fact, a table published in the Pocket Index, giving foreign companies' transactions with the home office, show that, for 1920 all foreign companies having branches in the United States brought over \$10,000,000 from the home offices to the United States; for 1919 they took out of the United States a total of \$1,282,000; during 1918 they brought into the United States \$2,845,000.

While some companies during these years were able to send money to the home offices, large numbers, as can be seen by the totals, were obliged to bring money to America. In any event, if \$600,000,000 represents the premiums of foreign insurance companies received in America, only a small percentage of that amount represents profit, the balance being spent in claims for loss, office staff and other administration expenses.

British insurance companies in America compare very favorably with American companies of the highest standing, and it is only necessary to consider the policy adopted by them regarding payment of claims arising from the San Francisco fire, where British companies paid full amounts notwithstanding a clause exempting them from payment, known as the "fallen building" clause. In fact the press referred to the British concerns at that time as "dollar for dollar" companies.

HOME BEAUTIFUL EXHIBIT INTERESTING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To demonstrate and make public the value of the many new inventions and appliances available today for more convenience in house management a very interesting exposition is being held in the Mechanics Building in Boston, known as the Home Beautiful Exposition.

This exposition will mean much from an educational standpoint, as it affords an opportunity to demonstrate to the public in a very entertaining way the fact that it is not at all necessary to have the work connected with the house seem to be drudgery when it can and should be just the reverse. It shows how it is possible for the people with moderate means to avail themselves of many conveniences which, heretofore, had been considered to be luxuries.

Everything in connection with the construction and management of a house is illustrated at this exposition. The building trades such as lumber, paint, steel construction, wallboards, roofings, etc., are shown. Then the furnishings of the house bring out interesting points regarding the present day economies, in furnaces, stoves, laundry work, simple and beautiful furniture, and the almost countless electrical appliances which have been perfected to such a wonderful degree.

With all of these splendid things available for use today the modern house manager has, no doubt, plenty of time to be intelligently interested in other activities, and hereafter will have many opportunities to prove his interest in world affairs.

PROPOSED PORTLAND EXPOSITION IN 1925

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—"I have always been an advocate of the exposition idea," states F. E. Beach, President of the Columbia Hydro-Electric League and a pioneer resident of Portland, "and the proposal for another and much greater exposition to be opened in 1925—just 20 years from the date of the Lewis and Clark Fair—has met with general public favor."

Joining with Portland in this coming event will be Vancouver, Washington, located on the Columbia River about seven miles distant, and this smaller city will celebrate its establishment as Ft. Vancouver by the Hudson's Bay Company in the year 1825. With the assistance of Vancouver, and the Hudson Company, it is felt that the exposition will be of international interest.

The Columbia Highway is now open to traffic from Astoria to Pendleton, over 300 miles, and engineers expect that this highway and the Oregon Trail through Idaho, will be connected with the Lincoln Highway at Ogden, Utah, in time for the exposition.

HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION

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DEBATE DELAYS IMMIGRATION BILL

Charge Is Made in Behalf of Jews That State Department Survey Reflects Against Them in the Restrictions Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the State Department's survey of the numbers and nationalities of aliens contemplating entering the United States was deliberately drawn up as to reflect against the Jews of Poland and other countries, caused dissension in the House yesterday during debate on the immigration restriction bill. Instead of being passed before adjournment, the bill went over until today, when debate will be resumed under the five-minute rule, with a vote before night certain.

Isaac Siegel and Walter M. Chandler, both Republican representatives from New York, made an issue of the State Department's survey, declaring it is biased and incomplete. They quoted from a section of the survey, which was added to the report of the Immigration Committee, as follows: "Our restrictions on immigration should be so rigid that it would be impossible for the most of these people to enter the United States. Reference is especially made to Armenians, Jews, Persians and Russians of the ordinary classes, all of which have been so driven hither and thither since 1914 that they cannot be regarded as desirable populations for any country."

During the course of the debate, Mr. Siegel contended that the Immigration Committee of the House, "with no reason whatever," had arbitrarily selected the census of 1910 as a basis for determining the number of aliens admissible.

Mr. Siegel submitted a list of the number of visas granted during 1920, the number of immigrants who have arrived during 1920, and showing how the system would operate under the provision limiting immigration to 3 per cent of foreign-born nationals already in the country.

"If we take Germany," he said, "the number of visas granted in 1920, and the number that would come over under the 3 per cent provision is 75,040. In other words, you would have coming to this country 25 times the number of aliens from Germany as would come from France."

Meyer London, Socialist Representative from New York, opposed the measure in the first address he has made in the new Congress. "The war is not yet over," said Mr. London. "Whom are you excluding? The very people for whom we sent our soldiers overseas to make the world safe for democracy."

Referring to the employment question, Mr. London declared that "you can't have competition in industry without unemployment."

"But in Russia there is no competition, and they have unemployment," interrupted Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas.

To this rejoinder Mr. London replied that "Russia is just beginning to solve her great problems, and it might be years before they are worked out." W. Bourke Cockran (D.), Representative from New York, took a strong position in opposition to the bill. "If the significance of this bill is fully realized by those who are supporting it," he said, "it is an abandonment of the policy that has fixed the position of this country in the world."

Memorandum Explained

State Department Survey not an Expression of Department Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of State a few days ago sent a memorandum to Albert Johnson, Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, in answer to a request addressed to the director of the consular service for the latest information with respect to numbers and nationalities of aliens contemplating coming to the United States. He enclosed a list, together with the abstracts of reports concerning immigration received by officials of this government abroad.

Some of the facts contained in these reports were set forth by congressmen and others as statements made by Mr. Hughes, and indignation was expressed at the characterization of the least desirable aliens. It was said

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yesterday at the State Department that Mr. Hughes did not make, and did not intend to make, any recommendations whatever regarding immigration. The extracts from reports were sent to the chairman of the Immigration Committee without comment or recommendation.

The following letter, from Mr. Hughes, which was sent with the memorandum, was given out in explanation of the Secretary's method of dealing with the subject:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 8, 1921, addressed to Mr. Carr, director of the consular service, requesting the latest available information concerning the numbers and nationalities of aliens who are contemplating emigrating to the United States from abroad."

"In reply I beg to enclose a list accompanied by certain explanatory notes showing by countries the total number of visas granted each quarter by consular officers in Europe during the year ended December 31, 1920. There are also inclosed paraphrased abstracts of reports concerning immigration received from officials of this government who have been abroad. The reports are listed under the country and place from which they originated."

"Copies of the information sheets inclosed have also been sent to the Hon. LeBaron B. Colt, chairman, Committee on Immigration, United States Senate."

WATER-POWER POLICY URGED

Governor Miller Would Have
New York State Enact Copy
of Federal Regulating Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Expressing the hope that the State of New York would soon follow the United States Government in adopting a settled water-power development policy, Gov. N. L. Miller has sent a message to the Legislature formulating the basis of the legislation needed to accomplish it. He declared that the federal law, in his opinion, was a distinct infringement of the right of state, and recommended, for the protection of the situation, the immediate adoption of legislation similar to the federal Water Power Act, pending the decision on the controversy.

He recommended, first, the creation of a water-power commission, to license corporations desiring to take up water-power development, in order to assure maximum development of the territory; second, granting jurisdiction to the state Public Service Commission to regulate the operations of these corporations, with power to fix rates and regulate issuance and floating of securities; third, taxation for revenue of the corporations, and expropriation of excess profits from private projects; fourth, encouragement for projects of a public utility character by leniency in taxation, with emphasis on the sale of electrical energy derived from the water power at the lowest rate to the consumer consistent with reasonable profits on the capital invested, with extensiveness of service and complete use of the water power an important consideration.

He opposed the initiation by the State of power projects, either of development or transmission, until it was certain that private capital was unable or unwilling to undertake them on this basis, as he thought private enterprise would do the work much better than the State itself.

He stated that 1,000,000 horsepower was now going to waste, that might be profitably utilized, and that the industrial power of the State would never be fully developed until this waste was remedied.

This legislation would not interfere with existing power developments, except that the Public Service Commission would have power to regulate rates, but every grant of power development not in full operation would be required to take out a license, to insure operation.

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THE WINDOW
Of the world
Through the window
Of the world
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Animals That Advertise

Not only human beings are confronted with the problem of finding suitable homes. These advertisements recently appeared in Chicago newspapers:

"Personal—My name is 'Paris.' I am an Alsace police dog. I hate steam-heated apartments. I came over here last December. Good looking, fine pedigree and a man's dog. Now it's spring. I want to live on a big estate where I can do something besides gaze out a window. If you want me telephone—"

"Please Buy Me

"I am a thoroughbred Shetland pony used to city ways and love the kiddies, who are attracted by my gentle manners. Mr. Fantus paid \$3175 for me, including halter, bridle, saddle, harness and buggy six weeks ago. Boy not old enough to care for me and therefore will be shipped back to farm unless you buy me. Phone—"

The Solicitous Batman

Sir William Orpen tells a delightful story in his "Onlooker in France" concerning Field Marshal Lord Plumer. A paternal interest was taken in the portrait which Orpen was making of him by the general's batman. When the painter had got Lord Plumer into the position he wanted and was about to begin, the batman leaned over his shoulder and said:

"Is the governor right now?"
"Perfectly," replied Sir William.
"No, he ain't," said he, "not by a long chalk." And going over to the general, he started pulling out cranes in his trunk. "Sir, you just sit up proper, not all unched up the way you are. What would her ladyship say if I let you be painted that way?"

Writing a Famous School Song

The home of a world-famed song is shortly to be demolished. It is known to every Harvard boy all over the world as "Cruckshanks' House." Cruckshanks absorbed Ivy House, and in Ivy House nearly half a century ago John Farmer wrote the music to "Forty Years On," the anthem of Harvard School. Lord Frederic Hamilton tells the story of the inspiration. He found Farmer hot and strenuous one afternoon, writing away for dear life. Presently he jumped up exclaiming "I have got it," and showed his visitor the words he was setting to music. They began:

Forty years on, when far and sundry,
Parted are those who are singing today.
Since then the words and music have been sung in every part of the world. Their original home is to be pulled down, but in themselves they are superior to bricks and mortar.

One-Way Corridors

There are so many students at the University of Wisconsin this year that it has been found necessary to establish traffic rules in the corridors and on some of the stairways of the buildings containing lecture rooms. Through some of the halls, at certain hours, students may pass only in one direction from one room to another. Possibly the rule that some stairways are "up only" at certain periods tends to reduce the cutting of the less popular lectures. Possibly, but not probably.

Better Days for the Poets

"L'Espresso started out as poet; now French Premier," runs an American newspaper headline, reminding every scribbler who reads it that poets were never in higher favor with the world than they are today. If further proof is needed than the piles of slim volumes of verse which melt away in the book stores, one has only to heed the testimony of Harry Ransom, editor of The Dodge Idea, who reports that not only honor and fame are now the reward of the successful poet, but wealth also. Mr. Ransom knows of a poet who sings homely rhymes and receives therefrom from the publishers of certain trade and class journals the annual salary of \$25,000.

Fanning Island

A coral island in the middle of the Pacific, Fanning Island has a tale to tell which justifies any claim she may put forward to being one of the world's interesting spots. She is small and lonely, in a waste of waters, but nevertheless, things happen on her shores. Fanning Island was important to the extent of inducing a call from a German cruiser accompanied by a collier in these sultry days of the summer of 1914. What happened is well known and needs no repetition,

but the island made its name for possessing as much resource as any other island of its size and larger to be found in both hemispheres.

The reason of an importance so out of proportion to its diminutiveness is due to the fact that Fanning Island is one of the stations in the All Red cable route—London, Halifax, Bantfield in Vancouver, thence to the little coal island of the Pacific. This lap of the road constitutes the longest stretch of ocean cable in the world. Then comes Suva, in Fiji, then Auckland (New Zealand) via Norfolk Island, and Sydney at last, with the alternative Southport near Brisbane.

TEATRO ODEON IN PUERTO BERRIO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Puerto Berrio, five days up the Magdalena River, boasts the best hotel in Colombia. It is the river terminal of the Antioquia Railway, which runs up to the enterprising city of Medellin, has a population of about a thousand and has a theater which could not be duplicated this side of the palmist days of Elizabethan drama.

We were sauntering about waiting for the postmaster to finish his noon-day nap and reopen the doors for business. Suddenly we found ourselves at the end of the street, with the brown flood of the river rushing by us. We could turn back, or we could enter a narrow doorway that seemed to lead into the next street. We entered and found ourselves in the center of amusement and cleanliness of the town of Puerto Berrio, a diminutive Coney Island. There were two public baths, a ticket window to gain admission to same, a rough platform with tables for refreshments, built over the water, boldly entitled the "River's Club," the theater, a pump to provide water for the baths, a forementioned and a lemonade stand. The whole was evidently a growth and not the development of a preconceived idea. The entrance to the theater and the baths was the same. One could well take a shower and listen to the performance simultaneously. These showers deserve mention. A barrel set up about five feet above the floor received the muddy river water from the pump which cheerfully churned from behind the stage; a pipe protrudes from the lower end of the barrel, which is tightly plugged. To bathe one removes the plug. The water splashes through the floor and into the river below.

There are no straight lines in the construction, for each feature seems to have been tacked on with no regard for conventional architecture, and yet the theater is obviously a chef d'œuvre, the object of the most solicitous care. It is an oblong room with the gallery at one end. Steps lead to painted white bare seats for perhaps forty or fifty barefooted Indians, who pay 20 cents for admission. At the opposite end of the room is the stage, with "Teatro Odeon" emblazoned over it with all the enthusiasm of an amateur artist. Prussian blue, yellow and red being the dominant colors. Underneath is the motto, "Cantando y riendo se corrigen las costumbres." (By laughter and song are customs improved.) The stage is raised about three feet above the floor, but instead of being the scene of action, it is filled with seats and benches and the center or pit of the theater is left entirely bare. Both lateral sides of the main floor are lined with seats, and there are two balconies above which face each other and complete the parallelism. These balconies are supported by rough pillars painted a vivid blue and garlanded in spirals with red and yellow. Straight-backed square chairs line the balconies and add the final touch of antiquity. Outside of the splashes of color on the pillars, around the stage and on the decorative wooden scalloped under the balcony, the building is unpainted, the floor boards rough, hewn, or smoothed by hand and polished by the passing of many feet. Paint is scarce so far from Cleveland and must not be thought of except for decorative purposes.

But we arrived just in time. Repairs were under way. A huge case stood in the middle of the floor. The proprietor proudly told us it contained a mechanical piano and that he planned to add the attractions of a dance hall to the pleasures of the stage. The dim oil lamps which should have illumined the building casting their yellow light on some grandiloquent play of Calderon or Lope de Vega or Tirso de Molina, had given way to bald electric bulbs, and even at that moment a screen was being stretched to receive the latest modern improvement, the movies. The pit will doubtless be filled with benches, the mechanical piano will echo Broadway instead of the languid strumming of the guitar, and another anchor of the past will be wrenched away.

Miss Phelps in Gloucester

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was often seen riding in her open carriage around the streets of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Well do I remember seeing her when I was a girl. With her always went her little white woolly dog, named Daniel Deronda. Miss Phelps lived alone in a small shack up in what were called the blueberry pastures, with not another home in sight. Here she wrote her "Madonna of the Tubs," taking for her heroine the woman who did her laundry along with that of other summer visitors. The "Madonna" was a small, slight woman, with dark eyes and dark, curly hair. She had her tubs placed outside her kitchen door, and as we strolled along on our way to Niles Beach, we could see her standing there all day long rubbing, her arms in suds to the elbow, and usually a child or two clinging to her skirts. She did not know she was being put in a book.

HYDE PARK ORATORY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Hyde Park, the oldest and largest of the public parks of London, is the most popular one to boot. The visitor is surprised to find within a stone's throw of the roar of Piccadilly an open area of 361 acres, measuring three and a quarter miles round, and preserving many of its ancient rustic features. "Hyde Park," said Disraeli, "has still about it something of Arcadia. There are woods and waters, and the occasional illusion of an illimitable distance of sylvan joyance." There is also turf, acres of it, turf which a little school girl once defined as "grass and clean dirt put together by God."

Hyde Park was once a manor belonging to the monks of Westminster Abbey, but Henry VIII seized it and converted it into a Royal hunting ground. Cromwell sold it, and the public had to pay to get in; Charles II restored it to them and made it the scene of fashionable gatherings. "Thence to the park, my wife and I," writes Pepys, "and here Sir W. Coventry did first see me and my wife in a coach of our own."

If you go to Hyde Park today in the season between the hours of five and seven, or at "church parade" and "Sunday" you may still see a fashionable throng such as the diarist would have loved to gossip with. But all other classes of the public go to Hyde Park too, attracted by military re-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Where any man may mount a stool and proclaim almost any doctrine

views, coaching meets, political demonstrations, religious assemblies, and smaller gatherings at which various speakers, each one differing from the other, proclaim the faith that is in them.

Hyde Park witnessed the great exhibition of 70 years ago which was to inaugurate the era of international peace; it saw a great celebration when peace dawned on the world after the greatest war in its history. Hyde Park is open today for any man to mount a stool and proclaim almost any doctrine he chooses without let or hindrance. Hyde Park in fact is the safety-valve of vast, many-millioned, cosmopolitan London, where any man with a grievance, any man with a mission, may talk to such as choose to stand and listen for the hour. The grievance, the message of the mission, may be worthless, but it is all to the good that Hyde Park exists where the stream of anger, indignation, or fervor may be let off without harm to either the speaker or his audience.

EDMONDO DE AMICIS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1886 a book was published at Milan which, at first, attracted very little attention, but soon became the most popular book in Italy. It bore the sympathetic title of "Heart" and it was written for children; a narrative in form of a diary of the life of a boy for one year at a primary school in a large Italian city.

The boy relates his impressions and his experiences from the first days of October, when schools open, to the closing of the scholastic year at the end of June. He describes his companions and his teachers, tells us about his work in class and at home, of his friendships with some of his schoolmates and of his quarrels with others. He reveals the feelings and life of a certain number of boys and of their families belonging to all classes of society and representing a world in miniature, from the haughty son of an aristocratic family, to the timid little boy of a charcoal carrier; from the privileged, self-confident child of a solicitor to the slow, silent, stupid son of a porter.

The central figure in this miniature world is the teacher who acts as a father to his 30 boys and strives to create a loving atmosphere in his class and to establish friendly relations among the parents of his pupils by interesting them in the new budding social feelings of their children who only by a direct contact with other boys of their own age, of different types and social conditions, can learn how to overcome the barriers that divide society into hostile classes, and can develop that deep sense of human sympathy which is the highest exponent of a real culture.

The teacher, or at least this particular teacher of the book we are speaking of, understands that the true aim of a public school is not that of teaching children how to read and write, but that of forming their character; and his efforts tend to bring out the best qualities in his pupils, to create in them a lively interest for all that is beautiful and good, to stimulate their imagination by showing them the heroic side of a boy's nature and his capacity to sacrifice himself for the good of others.

Thus the modest teacher of a third elementary class in a public school in Turin becomes the ideal educator

of a whole generation of Italians, and the simple diary of a schoolboy assumes the importance of a national book in which the heart of a people is reflected with all its peculiar characteristics.

The author of this wonderful little book, which is too typically Italian to be appreciated by readers of other nationalities, was Edmondo de Amicis, who had already made himself a name as a writer of short stories, of sketches of military life and of a series of books giving a picturesque and brilliant description of his travels in several parts of the world. He had published his first volume, "Military Life," in 1868, and this was for a time one of the most popular and widely read books in Italy. "We have here sketches of the different phases of Italian soldier life, now grim, now amusing, drawn with an exquisite precision and pervaded by such a sense of sympathy that we feel moved and fascinated, and end, by sharing the sorrows and joys of these imaginary soldiers as if they were old and dear friends of ours."

The secret of the singular charm of these sketches is that they are founded on personal knowledge, for de Amicis began his life as a soldier. Born in Oneglia, he attended the primary and high schools at Cuneo and Turin. He tried to enter the university but failed, and entered the Military Academy of Modena from which he came out as a sublieutenant in 1885. He served in various expeditions against brigands in Calabria and Sicily and fought at the Battle of

MAY DAY AND THE MANOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The growing modern observance of May Day in schools and popular organizations is one of those happy ideas which are backed by a solid weight of tradition and deep-loving sentiment. However much a modern European nation may have become involved in the wheels of industrial machinery, it is only a short time, as history goes, since it was an agricultural community, regulated by the great natural rhythms of seedtime and harvest. In England the agricultural community took shape in the organization known as the manor, and May Day was pre-eminently the great day of the year in manorial custom.

The first of May marked the beginning of summer, and was above all a herdsman's festival. Almost if not quite all its quaint ceremonies and traditions cluster round one central idea—the turning of beasts out to graze on the fresh young grass of the commons. In parishes whose commons have vanished, farmers frequently hire out "keeps" i. e., growing grass, to others, a custom variously known as agistment, joist, tack, etc., and it is on May Day that the beasts are taken to such fields. (May Day can be observed either on the 1st or the 13th of the month—the latter being Old Style; but we can speak of both dates under one term.)

With the gradual break-up of the manorial system, the full program of May Day has long ceased to be carried out in its entirety; we find this here and there, enough, however, to enable us with the help of written records to reconstruct the complete pictures. Let us see how a typical manor went about the business.

Preparations began five weeks in advance. From Lady Day (March 25) to the last week in April has always been "off-time" for all grass commons, i. e., beasts are kept off for the whole of those five weeks in order that the young grass may grow better untrampled. During the interval while the common was laid up, little Boy Blue and little Boy Blue were fully employed. Henry Best, a well-to-do Yorkshire farmer, writing on the eve of the Civil War of Charles I's reign, has drawn them for us in this vignette:

"After Lady-day . . . our farmers usually hyre boyes or gyles to keepe them (the animals) about the towne, townside, and lanes till mid-Aprill, laying them in their closes a nights; then about the middle of April . . . they carry them further from home. Of course at all times of the year little Boy Blue had to keep his charges on the roadsides and commons, and not allow them to stray either into the meadows reserved for mowing or among the growing corn in the unfenced open fields. When 'the sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn,' little Boy Blue was slacking!

Before May Day there was also sundry legal business to be attended to. A few days previously, the court baron or court leet of the manor was held, to discuss and settle any matters of dispute, check infringements of common rights, and generally regulate the relations of tenants to the Lord of the Manor and to each other. An official, known as the hayward (literally grass-keeper) was appointed to give an eye to the common and its beasts throughout the year. The pound, wherein strayed animals were shut up, had to be kept in repair. All this business led up to the great day itself.

Celebrations began soon after day-break, when all young folks and some older ones too went afield to "do observance to a morn of May." Thus Herrick:

Come well abroad; and let's obey
The proclamation made for May;
And sin no more, as we have done, by
Maying.

But, my Corinna, come, let's go Maying.
In parts of the Cotswolds this custom still lingers, though factory life has perforce transferred the observance to the first Sunday in May.

After breakfast, every highway begins to be astir with horses and cattle driven by their owners to an appointed place on the common, where the committee of farmers and leading commoners are already awaiting them. Every beast has to fulfill certain conditions: its owner must be a bona fide commoner who may turn out a definite number only, paying a small sum per capita; goats must be strictly tethered and so on. Big farmers come with a bevy of cattle; the cottager brings his one shaggy pony, his patient donkey. There are no sheep—their turn comes late in the year, and then very sparingly; but when ewes were wanted for milking, as in Ireland and Scotland ("I've heard them lifting at our ewe-milking"), May Day was the time to separate them from their lambs. Ireland has many quaint rites of the dairy for May Day, here as elsewhere the day of herdsman's festival in which the beasts themselves can actually share. At Nassington, Northamptonshire, a rail was put across the entrance to the pasture, and the

Three Golden Spikes
A cycle of railroad history has revolved before our very eyes. Three epochal golden spikes (at least) have been hammered in by (at least) three glided sledges—and all within the span of a little more than half a century.

What is probably to be the last great "trunk railroad" in North America is being built by the United States in Alaska. This "government railway" had its first spike, a gold one, sledged on April 29, 1917, by Martha White.

Another gold spike was driven on that momentous day, May 10, 1869, near Ogden, Utah, when the transcontinental Union Pacific line was completed, uniting beyond question of chance the fortunes of the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Republic.

The gold spike custom (or habit as it came to be with the irrepressible builders of a continent) began in 1852 to assume significance. For upon Christmas Eve, not only the nation's, but the world's first "trunk line" was completed at a little forgotten hamlet near Wheeling, West Virginia, Rose-By's Rock.

The romance of railroads! who that lies him down to slumber in New York intending and expecting to arise refreshed in Chicago, can dare affirm that railroading is a business, a commercial enterprise! It is, rather, a miracle, an Aladdin phantasy!

First cow to go in was led around the village crowned with ribbons.
When all the marking is done, you may be sure that there was a feast. At the same time, the whole village turned out to take part in sports, races, dancing round the Maypole. A May Fair was often one of the events of the day. Farm servants were hired there for the ensuing 12 months; there was buying and selling of all kinds. In Scotland, Wales, and northern England, the attenuated shadow of a May Fair may even now be found. The most fashionable district of London, Mayfair, must once have been the scene of such happenings.

SEA GULLS AT PLAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A ferry boat without its rudder would seem no more incomplete than the same craft unaccompanied by its flock of sea gulls. And from an artistic point of view the sea gulls are much more effective than a mere rudder, but upon second thought one should be glad that ferry boats are equipped with both rudders and their respective flocks of gulls.

The grace with which a sea gull darts, floats on motionless wings, and performs aerial gymnastics in the wake of the ferry boats crossing San Francisco Bay never fails to arouse admiration. Sometimes there will be a scam following, another boat offering greater attractions; then again the deserters will dash back, accompanied by birds from other boats. Children who know what is in store for them on a trip across the bay bring bread crusts to fling to the gulls, else share their bags of popcorn, and wild is the excitement when a sea gull with a clever swoop catches a morsel in mid air.

A game is played by the gulls while they are awaiting the ferry boat's departure from the slips. The two wings of the slip are composed of piles set closely together. Perhaps there are a hundred piles in each wing, and the top of each pile affords an inviting perch for the gulls to alight. There are times when every pile supports a bird, but whether or not there are more birds than roosts, the restless gulls never seem content to remain in one spot for any length of time. One bird will hop or flutter to the next pile—the original occupant disputes this trespassing, sometimes winning its point, but more than likely it will, itself, have had an eye on a pile further down the line. So off it flies to crowd some other gull from its perch.

That begins the grand shifting of positions, quite similar to a game of dare base. To a mere onlooker there is absolutely no choice of perches, or bases, but the sea gulls entertain different ideas. Often every bird will desert one wing of the slip and carry on their lives and noisy game on just one side of the ferry boat. The every motion is replete with grace: wings are uplifted as though posing for an exquisite picture; they spring from one pile lightly as a wind-tossed tuft of thistle-down and drop to another perch with the same delightful buoyancy.

The marking was soon finished, the children stood back, off went the pebble, the little player after it, and the game was once more in full swing.

BASQUE CHILDREN AT PLAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

They had chosen a sunny corner, in a Basque village, formed by the angle of two walls. Three or four boys in bright overalls were busy playing with glass marbles, the rest of the group was absorbed in the game of "Chappio." In the center of the group a pattern of squares had been marked out in the sandy soil, and on this and the flying figure of one little player the attention of the children was fixed. Dark-haired Madeleine leant against a gatepost in easy yet alert attitude, hand on hip and the blue-shod feet crossed. Jeanette with dimpled face and arms stooped forward with an eager air—one hand holding a large flat gray stone with a sharp edge. On the opposite side Germaine crouched in a squatting position, watching with bright eyes and lips parted the fall of the quickly thrown pebble. Gracie, the tiniest of the group, was seated on a low tree-stump. Across her knees lay her doll, neglected for a time, as she leant forward, elbows on knees and her face framed by the two small hands that supported her chin.

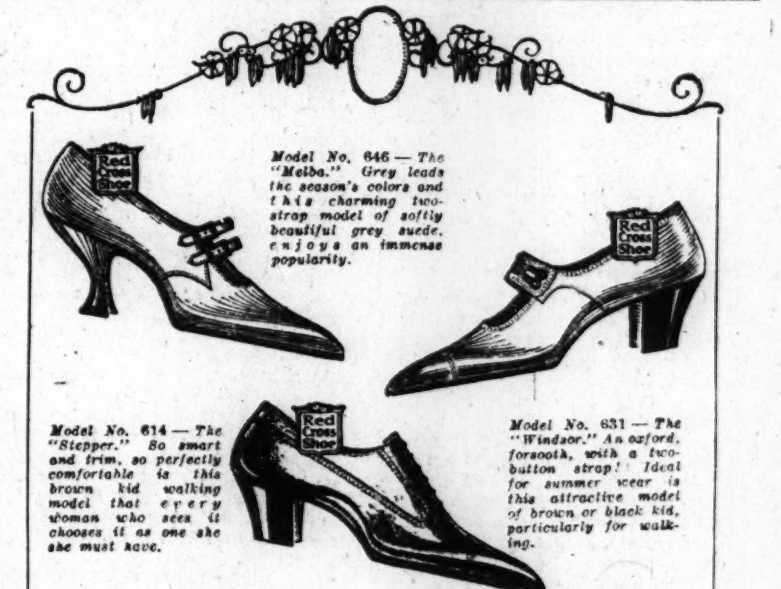
For the moment the only moving figure was that of the player. Poised for an instant at one end of the square, watching the fall of the pebble she had just thrown, the next she had sprung swiftly forward to follow it, bending as she passed it, to pick up the pebble and toss it once more.

Forward and back she sprang on one foot from end to end of the chain, with flushed face and tossing hair, lightly and easily, her bright frock a spot of vivid and moving color. Five, six times! The children watched with breathless interest. Another toss. Ah! the pebble has fallen this time on one of the lines. "Perdu!" came the cry from two or three of them, and in an instant the whole group was alive with movement. Quick as thought Jeanette darted forward and hand and foot went to work to re-mark the broken line. Germaine leaped from the ground, dancing jauped, her hands tossed over her head. Dolly was picked up and hugged, and Madeleine, in response to the "A toi, a toi!" caught the pebble thrown to her by the first player and stood in graceful attitude at the end of the chain of squares ready in her turn to toss and spring.

The marking was soon finished, the children stood back, off went the pebble, the little player after it, and the game was once more in full swing.

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SENATE RATIFIES
COLOMBIAN TREATY

Vote Was 69 to 19—Every
Amendment Offered by Opponents to Compact Rejected—
Roosevelt Followers Routed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 69 to 19, the United States Senate yesterday ratified the Colombian Treaty, which, in one form or another, has been before the Senate and the Foreign Relations Committee since 1914. In the final contest the Administration forces, with the backing of the Democrats, who were anxious to vindicate the Wilson policies, completely routed the band of Roosevelt followers that stood against ratification.

On the last roll call the Administration secured 19-13 votes more than the two-thirds necessary for ratification. Of the 19 votes cast against the treaty, 14 were Republicans and 5 Democrats. All the new Republican Senators, with the exception of Peter Norbeck of North Dakota, favored the treaty. The first test indicated a considerable degree of amenability to discipline.

The outstanding feature of the fight for ratification was the refusal of the Republicans to accept an amendment offered by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to the effect that the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia did not imply an admission that the United States Government had anything to do with the revolution of 1903, out of which grew the purchase of the canal zone from the Republic of Panama.

Rejected Borah Amendment

Mr. Borah's amendment was a forlorn attempt by the "irreconcilable" band to vindicate the memory of their honored leader. It was an application of the "acid test" to those Republicans who claimed that the removal of the apology to Colombia vindicated President Roosevelt and eliminated the detested feature of the compact as originally proposed. It was voted down by 58 to 30. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, voting against the inclusion of the proviso, along with 27 other Republicans, to the apparent amusement of the Democrats, who could scarcely hide their pleasure at the spectacle of the Republican cavalcade practically conceding the claim of injury to Colombia at the hands of the United States. The rejected amendment read as follows:

"That neither said payment nor anything contained in this treaty shall be taken or regarded as an admission that the secession of Panama in November, 1903, was in any way aided or abetted by the United States of America, its agents or representatives, or that said government in any way violated its obligations to Colombia."

Every amendment proposed by the opponents of the treaty was steam-rollered into the discard. An amendment by James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, denying to Colombia the rights to use the canal in case of war between that country and another nation, was voted down by 50 to 39. Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, moved to amend the treaty by substituting \$15,000,000 for \$25,000,000. It was lost by 68 to 22.

Payment in Five Instalments

Under the terms of the treaty ratified yesterday Colombia gets \$25,000,000 from the United States, in return for which the ownership and control of the canal zone is vested in the United States in perpetuity and without any encumbrances, and Colombia recognizes the independence of Panama. The first payment of \$5,000,000 is to be made to Colombia within six months of the exchange of ratification. The remainder of the money is to be paid in four annual instalments. Colombia is also guaranteed the use of the canal for her ships, including her ships of war "at all times," and citizens of Colombia are guaranteed transportation on the same terms as citizens of the United States.

Three main reasons were brought forward for the ratification of the treaty: First, it was contended that it is the initial step in President Harding's policy of strengthening United States relations with South America; second, it was contended that in return for the money grant to Colombia the United States was to receive benefits in the future, these benefits pertaining to oil concessions, which it was declared were in danger from foreign competition; thirdly, that the canal was insecure, and that the establishment of friendly relations with Colombia would conduce to security.

The debate on the treaty continued up to the stroke of 4 o'clock, when, under the unanimous agreement, the voting began. The treaty recalcitrants continued their attacks on the compact until the Vice-President ruled the debate at an end. Mr. Lodge had to defend his position against vigorous onslaughts from Senator Wadsworth of New York and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa.

Alleged Breach of Neutrality

Senator Wadsworth contended that the discrimination made in favor of Colombia in the use of the canal "at all times" would mean a breach of American neutrality in case Colombia should be at war with any of her neighbors. This discrimination, he said, instead of enhancing American prestige in South America would arouse bitter criticism and antagonism. "The Panama Canal should be the great military asset of this country and of no other country," Senator Wadsworth declared. "Can any man tell me that other countries of South America will like this?"

"What we will get from the people of Colombia," Senator Wadsworth continued, "will be a smile of a some-

what jeering nature. It cannot possibly add to the respect of the people of Colombia for us to pay them \$25,000,000. What will the other people of South America think of this?"

The New York Senator defended the course of the United States in 1903 as "honest and straightforward," adding that he had learned of what took place from the lips of a man who had much to do with the events, the reference being presumably to John Hay, Republican Leader Criticized.

Senator Kenyon castigated the Republican leaders for their "about face" on the Colombian treaty. He pointed to the anathemas hurled at Woodrow Wilson by the Republican Party in the campaign of 1918 for his advocacy of a treaty in essentials the same as the one just ratified.

"It is most amazing," he said, "that Republican senators have now turned a complete somersault. In face of pledges of economy, one of the very first acts of the Administration is to pay \$25,000,000 to a set of bandits in a treaty that was denounced as blackmail in 1917. If it was blackmail then, what is it now?"

Turning to the oil considerations which Republican leaders have admitted to be a factor in the desire for ratification, Mr. Kenyon said: "I understand there are oil concessions in Colombia that have been canceled. Attorneys for oil interests men have talked with some senators about that."

Senator Lodge Defends His Position

"This treaty is asked by the President," said Senator Lodge in defense of his position. "It is a part of a great major policy which he believes will be to the very great advantage of the people of the United States and to the American Hemisphere. I believe it is to the benefit of my country to approve this treaty, to try to heal an open sore between the United States and Colombia. It is to the interest of our security, our national defense, and to the safety of the canal, which is in a very insecure position from a military point of view."

"I believe its ratification will be helpful, not merely to business but to the best interests of the United States and to the American Hemisphere. It is for that reason I support the President in his policy, of which this is the initial step."

Chronology of Treaty

The chronology of the Colombian Treaty as outlined below shows the many vicissitudes through which it has gone in the past six years:

June 16, 1914—Message read; convention read the first time and referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

June 18, 1914—Injunction of secrecy removed.

July 15, 1914—Senator Borah introduced resolution for public hearing.

December 16, 1915—Re-referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

February 3, 1916—Reported to the Senate.

March 8, 1917—Re-referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

March 14, 1917—Reported to the Senate by Senator Stone, with amendments.

March 15, 1917—Motion to consider treaty in open session lost.

March 16, 1917—Further consideration postponed.

April 16, 1917—Again taken up for consideration. Postponed.

May 29, 1919—Re-referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

July 29, 1919—Reported to the Senate favorably with amendments.

August 7, 1919—On motion of Senator Lodge treaty referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

August 8, 1919—Foreign Relations Committee referred treaty to subcommittee (Fall, McCumber and Smith of Arizona) to investigate the oil situation.

June 3, 1920—Treaty reported to the Senate and with resolution of ratification and report of the subcommittee attached. Ordered reprinted.

March 9, 1921—Treaty referred to Foreign Relations Committee, with message of President Harding.

March 10, 1921—Treaty reported to the Senate and Senator Lodge secured unanimous consent for a final vote, eight days after the assembling of the new Congress.

April 20, 1921—Ratified by the Senate: yeas, 69; nays, 19.

RECALL OF JUDGES
IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—This city has recently exercised its prerogative in the use of the recall of judges law, in registering its protest against a serious condition in the police court, which included a bail bond system manipulated by the McDonough brothers, former saloon men. Several extraneous issues were brought into the fight which reduced the majority, but did not succeed in defeating the recall, which won by a fair majority. The result was the recall, won by 4400 voters, of Judge John J. Sullivan and Judge Morris Oppenheimer and the election in their places of Silvan Lazarus and Lile T. Jack, candidates of the Bar Association. Disbarment proceedings brought against the two judges by the Bar Association are now before the Supreme Court.

SPokane, Washington

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COERCION APPLIED
IN VACCINATION

Illinois State Federation of Labor
Official Condemns Bringing
of Economic Pressure to Bear
on Objectors to the Practice

Previous articles on the campaign of the Chicago Health Department to compel vaccination appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 6, 9, 16 and 20. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"When an employer compels an employee to submit his body to be tampered with in any way, he is going too far," declared Victor E. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in commenting on the campaign by which Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, has by coercion, it is alleged, induced many employers to discharge employees who refuse to be vaccinated.

Some 600,000 persons have been vaccinated in this city since the first of the year as a result of this campaign, many of them submitting against their wishes in order to hold their positions. Dr. Robertson has thus made compulsory by economic pressure, it is charged, a measure that is not compulsory by law.

Three members of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, who had been discharged, it is stated, as a result of threats by the health department because they were opposed to vaccination, took their case before the monthly meeting of the union and were restored to their places with two weeks' back pay for the time they were out, by the vote of the members.

"Any union," declared Mr. Olander, "if the issue was taken before it in this way, would make a similar decision. To let such a situation stand, would be to put another weapon in the hands of the employer, and there is no telling where he would stop in the use of that weapon."

"Of course many union men believe in vaccination, and get vaccinated voluntarily. There are others who are indifferent on the subject, and others who are sincerely opposed. I am not in a position to discuss the merits or demerits of vaccination, but when it comes to one class of people compelling another class of people to surrender their bodies to be operated on by third parties, that is undoubtedly a dangerous matter."

"Compulsory vaccination enforced by the employer is simply an extension of the growing practice of physical inspection of workers. They are compelled to undergo examinations of a most intimate, private character that have nothing to do with their jobs. The Illinois State Federation of Labor, with its 250,000 members, has gone on record repeatedly against such unwarranted invasion of the rights of the workers."

"Union labor opinion in general has not yet been crystallized on the subject of vaccination specifically, but I have no doubt that, when that opinion does take shape, it will be against compulsory vaccination."

NO EXPORT DEMAND
FOR COAL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The British strike has produced an abundance of inquiries for coal from abroad, but no orders and no shipments that can be traced directly as a result of English conditions, says Coal Age, discussing the American coal market.

Home markets for coal are quiet, because industry is marking time. Of 19 coals, the spot prices of eight gained, five dropped, and six were unchanged from a week ago.

Anthracite, after one production slump during the week ended April 2, climbed to 1,865,000 net tons, which is above the weekly average so far this year, and well above that of the same period of 1920. Anthracite operators have not felt as yet a slack domestic market, and they are hopeful of raising sufficient interest in summer storage by consumers to tide them over the early summer months.

That coal shortage propaganda should not be taken seriously is the advice of Thomas F. Farrell, vice-president of the Pocahontas Fuel Company. "Most of the people are misled when they are influenced to believe that low production can result in a coal famine," he says. "This is far from the truth. It is true that the country's present rate of output is only 40 per cent of normal, but this means nothing more than the fact that consumption does not demand

greater operation of the mines. The coal can be produced on short notice if there is a demand for it."

"Shortage such as was prevalent last year is only the result of inadequate transportation. There is always enough coal to go round. We can supply 100,000,000 tons at any time for export, but there is no demand for it. For example, if consumers were to stop using water, it would not alter the fact that the supply is always at hand in the reservoir. The only danger would be if consumption was greatly in excess of production, but this was never an actual fact in coal. We can supply the world with coal if there is a demand for it and transportation is ample."

RAILWAY CONTROL
IN CANADA DESIRED

Premier to Appoint Committee
to Inquire as to What Connecting
Link Can Be Set Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—To ascertain how some sort of a connecting link may be established between Parliament and the directorate of the Canadian National Railways, a committee of Parliament will be appointed with power to call witnesses, examine documents, investigate the annual report, and discover what improvement, if any, can be made in the general scheme of management. The decision was arrived at by the government not only under strong pressure from the Opposition, but because of a realization on the part of the Premier himself that, in view of the heavy deficits on the system, the public has a right to all the information which it is possible to give, without prejudicing the basis of corporate control. Canada chose to take her publicly owned railways out of the influence of politics by making of them a corporate entity under a board of directors.

The first year of operation showed a deficit of \$45,000,000; the second a deficit of \$70,000,000. Therefore Oppositionists in the House have held that, if Parliament is to continue to shoulder such liabilities Parliament has a right to know how the money is being spent, and whether the management is efficient and economical. A motion calling for the submission to the House of Commons of all information which was not of a purely confidential character was moved a fortnight ago by W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader.

The motion was opposed by the government and by half of the Progressives, under T. A. Crerar, on the ground that its adoption would throw the system back into politics, and would give to competing roads a decided advantage through the securing of information regarding the operation of the national railways. The resolution was defeated by a big majority, but Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, intimated that it was his intention to create a select committee whose functions it would be to dissect just what amount of information it was possible to give to Parliament.

In due time the Premier moved a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to what information should be supplied to Parliament. The manner in which the information is to be given should also be considered and also what system of audit would be most suitable.

To the above motion W. L. Mackenzie King moved that such a committee should have power to inquire into all matters in any way relating to the railways owned and controlled by the Government of Canada, whether under the direction of the Department of Railways and Canals or under any corporation in which the government is a stockholder. He also wanted the committee to inquire into all matters in any way connected with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, in respect to the construction and operation of the ships. Mr. King's amendment was supported by the entire Progressive group led by Mr. Crerar, and was only defeated by a majority of 17.

Mr. Crerar thereupon moved an amendment to the Prime Minister's motion, to which Mr. Meighen agreed, but paraphrased the motion so that the committee should report what, if any, improvement could be made to the general scheme of management. When a division was taken on this occasion the Progressives voted solidly with the government, and the main motion of the government was carried by a majority of 33.

WEST SOLIDIFIES ON
JAPANESE ISSUE

Association of States to Take
Common Ground on Immigration
Question—Conference of
Western Members of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the slogan that "We must go forward together," Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, yesterday formally launched the drive to unite and solidify for common action all the western states that have a Japanese immigration question. The California Senator urged united action at a conference of western senators and representatives that gathered in the caucus room in the House office building.

The conference was nominally called to hear V. S. McClatchy of Sacramento, who represents the California Exclusion League and who has come to Washington on one of his periodic visits to mobilize western sentiment on the Japanese immigration and land ownership question. California leaders are now developing new tactics, the aim being to give the Japanese issue a national character by securing common action on the part of all the western states. The westerners are perfecting a regular organization to carry out whatever program is decided on and to make representations in the name not only of California, but of all the western states, to the federal government in the negotiations with Japan, which are due at any time now for a reopening.

Association of Western States

Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, moved at yesterday's meeting that Senator Johnson be made chairman of an "Association of Western States." It was further decided that an executive committee of one Senator and one Congressman be appointed to consider ways and means of developing a common program. The states whose Senators and Representatives have so far indicated their adherence to the Association of Western States are California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Oklahoma.

"One of the purposes in calling you here," said Senator Johnson, "is to see if there is not some common ground on which the western states, particularly those facing this serious question which affects California and the west, cannot get together. All of these states which are thus confronted must go forward together on this question and by their united influence prevail on the other states to see what we are facing."

Addressing the conference, Mr. McClatchy declared that the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" has practically failed, and that now it is "simply a question of whether this is to be a white man's country. It is only a matter of time before the Japanese colonization will swamp the white race in this country."

Increase of Japanese

"Under the gentlemen's agreement there has been no restriction or suspension of Japanese immigration," Mr. McClatchy asserted. "There are four times as many Japanese in California since that agreement was made and three times as many in the rest of the country. There are ten times as many as there were in 1910. With their power of concentration and cooperation and their cheap standards of wages and living, they can supplant the white man wherever they want to. The Japanese birth rate is three times as great as that of the white in California."

He denounced the terms of the gentlemen's agreement, adding that he did not charge bad faith. "We have simply given the Japanese one of our sovereign rights. We have turned over to them the right to say who and how many of their people shall come over here. I do not say there is bad faith, but we have had an increase of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese laborers."

"Japan insisted on this agreement. She insisted it should be made to save her pride," he said. "If all other immigration is shut out of California, in 100 years the Japanese will outnumber the whites there. Of the present population of 3,400,000 in California, 100,000 are Japanese. That may not seem such a large proportion,

but it is concentrated. Seventy-five per cent are in seven of our 58 counties, and in our two richest irrigated agricultural counties they own or lease 50 to 85 per cent of the land."

RAILROADS DRIVE
OUT THE BOATS

Having Got Rid of Competition
They Are Raising Rates to
an Unreasonable Height, Says
Senator Joseph E. Ransdell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of the disappearance of boats from the rivers of Louisiana, rail rates have recently been advanced from 35 to 500 per cent on commodities moving every day and entering largely into the expenses of every business and every household, declared Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, speaking at a recent convention in this city.

Rates from New Orleans to Shreveport, on the Red River, Senator Ransdell stated, have heretofore been on a water competitive basis, but there have been no boats plying on the Mississippi and Red rivers between New Orleans and Shreveport for years. As a result, Senator Ransdell declared, "rail rates have been, or soon will be, advanced to the most unbelievable extent of 35 to 445 per cent on less than carload lots, the average increase being 179 per cent."

The policy of the railroads in "deliberately keeping their rates low at water points," Senator Ransdell asserted, drove the boats out of business, and water competition having disappeared, the railroad rates have been advanced.

"Until we have a law preventing the reduction of rail rates for the sole purpose of meeting boat rates," the Louisiana Senator asserted, "there is little hope of a rapid return of the use of inland waterways on an extended scale."

"Every interest in the country has been hard hit by the increased cost of freight distribution," he continued, "but the farmer probably has been hit hardest of all. Most of his products are bulky and heavy, and, as compared with textiles, machinery, and other manufactured products, their value per ton is low. Recent dispatches tell of 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes in Montana which could not be sold because freight rates were so high as to eat up their values. Other dispatches tell of farmers burning corn as fuel because it could not be sold for enough to buy an equivalent tonnage of coal to say nothing of the expense of hauling the corn to market and the coal back to the farm. We are told also of millions of bushels of apples rotting on the ground because of high freight rates."

The use of the Great Lakes for through freights alone, not counting the enormous volumes carried short distances, Senator Ransdell said, saves the people of this nation every year over \$200,000,000 in reduced charges. This through commerce, he added, is carried at about one-tenth the average rail rates of the nation as a whole.

"It is extremely important to our waterways, little and big," Senator Ransdell concluded. "We must change in this respect. We must encourage in every legitimate way the business of transportation by water on every navigable river, lake, inlet, bay, gulf, and ocean; and we must pay the closest attention to proper terminals for transferring freight to and from between highways, railways and waterways so as to secure the utmost benefit and advantage from each of these great systems."

PANAMA EXPENSE
BILL TO BE CUT

Secretary of War to Undertake
Retrenchment, on Theory That
the Zone Is Now a Desirable
Place for Employees to Reside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department regards the Government of the Panama Canal Zone as a "construction company government," and probably as the most expensive government on earth. As this district is under the control of the War Department, and as the Secretary of War is a business man with strong convictions on the subject of economic management, whether in government or private business affairs, this condition is soon to be remedied. No definite program will be worked out until after John W. Weeks, the Secretary, has visited Panama, which he expects to do shortly. His first visit was paid in 1911, when he was a midshipman in the United States Navy. Panama was not then a desirable berth, but conditions have so changed that it is not regarded now as more objectionable than any other place in the tropics, but rather more desirable as a place of residence than most of the southern countries.

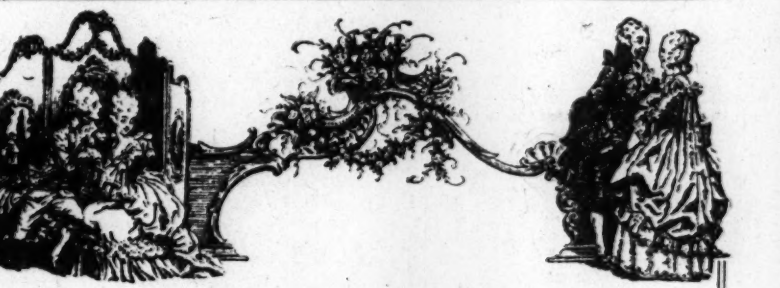
It costs \$800,000 a month to run the government's affairs in the zone, although the net revenue last year amounted to about \$2,000,000 and is expected to be more this year. If Mr. Weeks puts through his plan, the income will be far above expenses, regardless of the amount of business done. Practically every one in the Panama Canal Zone is a government employee. All receive more than government employees doing similar work in the United States proper. Moreover, they have house rent free, buy at the commissary stores at cost, have 60 days leave of absence in the year, reduced transportation rates, and other privileges and perquisites.

These standards were set when it was considered necessary to offer inducements to men to go to Panama. These the War Department regards as no longer necessary. It is considered important to reduce substantially the enormous expenditures, which it is believed can be done without impairing in the least the efficiency of the service. There are two grades of employees, the "gold list," including the whites, most of them engaged in clerical occupations, and the "silver list," Negro laborers, who are paid very much less.

RESTRICTIONS PUT ON
ALIENS BY NEW LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—An alien can no longer own nor hold title to land in the State of Washington, as the result of House Bill 79, which was recently signed by Gov. Louis F. Hart. The measure provides that an alien is not entitled to be a trustee under a will, an executor, administrator or guardian of an estate, when any part of it is land. It is made a gross misdemeanor knowingly to transfer land or title to an alien or to take land in trust for an alien. If an alien, inheriting land in good faith, holds it for more than seven years, still remaining an alien, the land is forfeited to the State. All property thus received by the State shall inure to the permanent common school fund. It is further provided that if an alien declares his intention to become a United States citizen but fails to be admitted within seven years, he has declared his intentions in bad faith.



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SALES TAX PLAN
DIVIDES CONGRESS

Western Members, Generally Speaking, Are Opposed to Change Which, They Say, Will Put Burden on Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The practicability and justice of the sales tax as part of the revised fiscal and revenue program on which the Congress is about to launch, is looming up as one of the big controversial issues. A battle between the experts on both sides is developing, and already the propaganda campaign of the "pros and cons" is getting under way.

Practically all parts of the country are being heard from. Up to date the most significant trend, noticeable in the expressions of sentiment with regard to a sales tax is that the west is apparently running counter to the proposal. It is because of the expression of sentiment adverse to the sales tax in this region that western representatives in Congress have already started to take a poll of both houses, their aim being to mobilize sufficient strength to defeat the proposal if it becomes part of the new revenue bill.

Experts in Congress are divided on the question. Eastern senators, on the whole, appear to favor the sales tax, although Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, maintains a noncommittal attitude. On the other hand, western senators have already started to obtain pledges against the adoption of the sales tax as a means of raising revenue. According to a poll made on Tuesday, in which William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and other westerners took part, 18 Republican senators have already pledged themselves to oppose a sales tax in the revenue revision program.

Leaders' State Position

Forces in the House are widely split on the proposed sales tax, and the question is engaging party leaders in warm dispute. Opposition to that form of taxation recently found expression in statements by Frank W. Mondell, the majority leader, and James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The sales tax, which is becoming such a bone of contention, is put forward as a substitute for the excess profits tax. This latter tax bore heaviest on the corporations, whereas it is argued that to replace it by a sales tax would shift the burden to the general mass of consumers; that is, that it would increase the levy on the masses, while relieving the corporations of the share they bore under the revenue laws.

The excess profits tax, as now modified, is bound to go by the board in any case. It has been shown that it is becoming unremunerative, and that the collection of it has been burdensome because of the cumbersome and complicated character of the levy. While there is almost general agreement that the tax has become obsolete and unproductive, and that some other form of tax must be substituted, there is wide and strong antagonism to such a shifting of the burden of taxation as would be accomplished by substitution of a sales tax for it.

Treasury Noncommittal

The Treasury Department is noncommittal on the question. Experts of the department will submit opinions to Congress when the time comes, but these opinions are liable to be of a technical character and relate to the probable returns from the sales tax, the feasibility of its collection, etc., rather than to the soundness of the policy of gathering a large part of the national revenue through a tax on sales.

While Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been noncommittal on the sales tax issue, his predecessor in office, David F. Houston, has condemned the proposal on the ground that the shifting would be unjustifiable. Mr. Houston pointed out that if a sales tax was substituted as a means of securing the revenues that have accrued from the excess profits tax, it would raise the portion of national taxation raised through sales taxes to nearly 60 per cent. He pointed out that he was not aware of any fiscal experts who had ever advocated the raising of such a portion in this manner.

As stated, most of the western senators are preparing to oppose the proposal, but, curiously enough, one of the chief protagonists of the sales tax is Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, a prominent member of the Finance Committee. It was through the exertions of Mr. Smoot that the issue has been already brought out into the open.

Here, however, is what another western representative, James A. Frear (R.), of Wisconsin, recently said of the sales tax which Senator Smoot is leading as the way out of the revenue tangle:

"The turnover sales tax is unjust in principle, and violates the fundamental law of taxation that government expenses should be paid in proportion to the ability of the citizen, and this tax is especially vicious at the present time, when corporations seek to escape the tax they are now paying on part of their profits over the 3 per cent exempt by law."

"Under the turnover sales or consumption tax, Mr. Rockefeller, with his \$5,000,000 annual income, will pay the same tax for bread, sugar, clothes and everything that he eats and wears as the man on the farm or in the mill, with this difference, that the man with the family will have so many more mouths to feed and so many more backs to clothe, provided,

the same kind of food is eaten and the same kind of clothing is worn in each case.

"That kind of tax has been repudiated by England for centuries, and no other large government has attempted the sales tax until the recent law just passed by France, which has proven a failure in its return."

Capital's Strong Lobby

"On the one hand, today we have a tremendous force well backed by money, a strong lobby with propaganda, all seeking to persuade Congress to repeal the excess profits tax and substitute a sales tax, with practically no organization on the other side to combat this tremendous power. That is the issue and it is more serious than the average man can be made to understand. If the law is passed, I believe the reaction will be pronounced throughout this country, but it will then be manifested after the law has been enacted and enforced. I cannot understand how any farmer in the country, any laboring man, or anyone who believes in the fair principle of taxation, can find the sales tax just or desirable for this country."

Would Increase Taxes

"With the education in profiteering that has existed throughout the country during the past five years, there promises to be a tremendous increase in prices, because the turnover tax, which is proposed, will tax every article consumed from the time wheat is produced on the farm through its different sales to the mill, the baking and down to the purchase of bread. Nine turnovers exist with wool and cotton goods; eight with leather, and seven with steel. A tax on the profit will be added to each turnover, and the consumer will pay this tax. That, briefly, is the effect of the turnover tax advocated by the Smoot bill, which, it is claimed, will raise \$1,250,000,000 annually. Experts claim it will not return one-third of the estimates, although the tax on profits will be levied and collected just the same, and the consumer will be obliged to pay the bill, although the returns received by the government will be far less proportionately, like returns received from the drug and excise taxes. These are estimated by treasury experts at less than 50 per cent of the amount that ought to be paid to the government."

NEED OF TIMBER
CROPS IS URGED

University Forestry Department Head Says Time Has Come for Regular Planting of Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—The time has come, when timber must be grown just the same as other crops are grown, says Prof. John M. Briscoe, head of the department of forestry of the University of Maine. And as it is a long time crop he adds that the sooner a beginning is made the better.

"All methods of securing reproduction by means of natural regeneration presupposes the existence of a mature stand of the desired species, or at least seed trees of that species," says Professor Briscoe.

"As to which of these two methods of reforesting is the more desirable will depend on a number of local circumstances in each particular case. The more important of these are the soil, the site and the economic conditions in the locality where the reforesting is to be done."

"Wild stock receives a severe setback in transplanting, and the cost of digging it up is often as great as the cost of the nursery stock. Nursery trees should be used wherever possible in reforesting. They withstand transplanting, even benefit it; they are cheap in proportion to the results that may be expected; they have been raised with especial care as to root and crown development, and general health; they are obtainable at the best age and period in the growth of the tree, for adapting themselves to the site and making good growth; and the plants being of uniform age and size, the resulting stand is most advantageously handled."

"The experience of the United States Forest Service and of operators everywhere has shown conclusively that planting well-grown stock is the most advisable method of reforesting, and that, properly done, the percentage of failures should not be more than 10 per cent, but nearer 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the trees set out."

MINERS' FAMILIES IN
ALABAMA DESTITUTE

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Twenty-six thousand persons are at the point of perishing from lack of food in the coal fields of northern Alabama, Gov. Thomas F. Kilby was told yesterday in an appeal by the Salvation Army's southeastern division. The organization said it was helping to the limit of its resources, but that additional aid must come from other sources. Conditions in the mining district, it was explained, grew out of the strike of mine workers, which continued several months. Pratt City local of the United Mine Workers made demand upon Governor Kilby either for reemployment in the mines or for financial relief. The statement said, "We have applied for reemployment and have been flatly turned down." The local union at Marvel appealed to the governor for help for "324 destitute men, women and children."

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

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AID IN WORK FOR
REBUILDING FRANCE

American Committee Cooperates With French Organization in Preparing Plans and Advice on Program of Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As the newest phase of the work of aiding in the reconstruction of French towns and cities through providing expert information and advice, an international competition for a plan for a sewerage system in Chauny, Aisne, France, is announced by the American committee of La Renaissance des Cités. It is pointed out that this contest, which carries two awards of 10,000 and 5000 francs, is expected to develop a program for a practicable system which can be used in the rebuilding of many other manufacturing communities of medium size, thus incorporating improved conditions in the structure of the new towns.

Reviewing briefly the work of La Renaissance des Cités for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Gordon James, secretary of the American committee, points out that this committee, while cooperating in every way possible with the organization in France, has avoided imitating American ideas upon those directing the work. It is felt, he explains, that it is the province of those whose interest in the task is great, to make suggestion and submit plans, leaving the final decision to the people who will live in the reconstructed towns and cities.

Formed in 1916 with the indorsement of the leading men of France "to solve this vast problem of rebuilding and renovating," La Renaissance des Cités is divided into three commissions to deal with theoretical and technical questions; with economical and social problems; and with administrative and financial issues, under which is grouped a legislative and judicial section. To carrying on the work leading authorities on questions comprised in the scope of the several commissions have lent their voluntary assistance and professional knowledge.

It is recognized that the task of reconstruction is an exceptional one which requires "an organization more accessible and more supple than official agencies, yet offering guarantees of indisputable abilities." The problems of interpreting laws, urging reconstruction along modern lines yet preserving traditions and community precedents, solving economic and social questions and coordinating all of the agencies of reconstruction and sources of specialized information are now being met through active cooperation and under the present leadership of Charles Dumont, reporter-general of the budget.

One of the most interesting projects in connection with the work, and one in which the American committee is taking an active part on the financial side, Mr. James explains, is the construction of a model town near what was once the site of Pinon in the Department of the Aisne. The hill on which Pinon, formerly a village of about 500 inhabitants, once stood has been practically demolished by artillery fire. The village itself was entirely wiped out and the new community will be built on the level at what is believed to be the point at which American engineers in 1917 aided in repulsing an attack armed with picks, shovels and borrowed rifles.

The new Pinon will boast a town hall, school buildings, a community center, public baths, church and vicarage, waterworks, guard house, inn and post office. The plans were developed taking into consideration latest developments in town planning, engineering, sanitation, alimentation and recreation, and the construction will be made at a cost estimated at about 18,000,000 francs, from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 of which will come eventually, in indemnity from the government as the replacement cost of the town. It is to the task of raising finances in order that construction of a model town which other communities can copy if they wish can be begun immediately, that the American committee is devoting itself.

Mr. James points out that in the reconstruction of Pinon, as well as all other cities and towns in France, consideration will be given in large measure to traffic, eliminating so far as possible curves and corners in communities which formerly interfered with traffic movement. Another point of emphasis will be on recreation and the creation of playgrounds, of which, it is pointed out, there has been a dearth in France. It is, however, sincerely felt that the final choice of place and method of reconstruction must be left to the French people themselves, who may profit so far as they wish by advice and cooperation of leaders in city planning and town architecture in France and the United States.

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MARINE WORKERS
PLAN AN APPEAL

Steamship Employees, Facing a Wage Reduction, Say Owners Do Not Observe Law's Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Harding and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will probably be appealed to by the steamship workers to avert the marine strike which will take place on May 1 if the owners do not consent to grant six demands of the unions as a precedent to any discussion of the owners' offer of a wage reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, announced yesterday that the union supports the demands as made by the firemen. The public has more than a slight interest in these demands, because three of them are that the owners should enforce certain sections of the seamen's act. The owners' reply to this refers the men to the Department of Commerce.

The public, which will suffer by such a strike, is interested to know that parts of the seamen's act are not being enforced, so the men charge; and if the charge is true, they would ask the worth of the owners' reference of the matter to the department. Are not the owners, it is asked, supposed to obey the law?

The men demand that the owners shall enforce Sections 13, 14 and 2 of the seamen's act. The men would also have the sea service bureau of the Shipping Board abolished, and want employment preference of union men for the purpose of promoting efficiency, and they want the unions to be permitted to examine the men and not to admit to membership anybody for ratings for which they are not reasonably qualified.

If the sections of the seamen's act mentioned were enforced, at least 75 per cent of each crew in any department would be able to understand the officers' commands, foreign ships would have life-saving apparatus of the American standard, and there would be at least two watches for the sailors and three for the firemen aboard American ships. The sea service bureau is run by the government as an aid to the owners in getting men, and is said to be opposed by the unions because it does not discriminate in their favor.

Should further conferences with the unions show that all are standing together on these demands as essential precedent to any discussion of a new wage scale, it is believed that the owners would accept a new offer of federal mediation. One has already been declined as premature.

INTOLERANCE SEEN
AS NATIONAL DANGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"We must guard ourselves against intolerance and impatience, and we must ever remember, if we are to judge the situation with balanced minds, that in all matters human, especially politics, there is a mixture of virtues and defects," declared Beltrán Mathieu, Chilean Ambassador, at the dinner tendered by Mayor Hylan to the Venezuelan mission here.

"My hope and aspiration is," he added, "that in this solemn hour, when we are glorifying one of our great heroes, we should make ourselves worthy of the sacrifices made by our forefathers."

"These sacrifices were made in order that we might enjoy a political independence and personality adequate to make us members of the society of civilized states with which we live in close and constant contact. We have at hand, without the necessity of seeking a model outside this continent, the example of the nation which today is giving reverent hospitality to the statue of the great South American liberator."

OIL WELLS ANNOY CITY PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Abandoned oil wells in the northwest part of the city are being so extensively as to interfere with the comfort of residents. For this reason the property owners in that district and other parts of the city where oil wells are becoming a menace are clubbing together and subscribing to a fund to bring abatement proceedings against them as a nuisance.

Regent
Bread

16-oz. Loaf . 9c
24-oz. Loaf . 12c.

At eight o'clock this morning, and every morning hereafter until further notice, bakery counters will be supplied with

Unwrapped Regent Bread

just from the oven at the prices quoted above.

It's the same light, white "wheaty" flavored bread that we have always made, but falling markets in flour and other ingredients have made lower prices possible, and we pass the advantage along to the consumer.

The weight of our bread means something to you.

Cobb, Bates &
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BOSTON

LABOR'S REPLY TO
THE GARY SPEECH

William F. Kehoe Declares That Policy of United States Steel Corporation Would Revive Serfdom—Public as Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charging that the labor policy of the United States Steel Corporation would revive serfdom, offering to present to the public organized Labor's program for public approval, if Capital will do the same, and insisting that Labor has as much right to organize as Capital, William F. Kehoe, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, has issued a statement for the council replying to Judge E. H. Gary's recent speech before the corporation's stockholders.

Mr. Kehoe says that Judge Gary's "advocacy of the open shop, which is really a closed shop against union labor, no matter in what terms he may express the desire that the employers be lenient and not discriminate against any man who belongs to a union, was to be expected."

"His statement that unionism seeks to destroy is far from the truth, can be testified to by hundreds of employers in this country who know differently. That unionism makes inefficiency and high costs is also a fallacy. Recent surveys made by various interested parties show that union labor is more efficient and more productive than non-union labor has ever been."

Legislative Activity

"His statement as to the legislative activity of the trade union movement is humorous in the extreme. It shows clearly that Judge Gary evidently believes that the labor movement of today should be no further advanced than the serfs of hundreds of years ago, when the labor of a human being was a commodity owned by its master, and when the workers who dared to assert themselves, either as to the conditions of their work or the laws under which they were living, were branded on the forehead for the first offense, for the second offense placed in jail and for the third offense hung by the neck until they were dead. "There is no doubt in the minds of the true trade unionists that what Judge Gary advocates is a revival of this system. The very idea of the workers daring to oppose legislation that was inimical to their best interests, or to favor what was to benefit them, is, of course, a terrible crime for the workers to commit."

"Perhaps Judge Gary intended, in following out the line of his speech, the thought that the Constitution of our country should be scrapped in favor of the interests that he speaks of. Perhaps Judge Gary will tell us why the steel trust and other corporations supported large lobbies in the legislative halls of our various states and our national government. If it is fair for them to favor or oppose any legislation that was believed inimical to their best interest, why is it not fair for the worker to do the same?"

Right to Organize

"His reference to the large funds being created for the purpose of organizing the workers in the trade

unions denotes alarm. Surely, Capital organizes to protect its interest, why not the worker? The unfortunate part, as we view it, is the fact that we cannot raise the enormous amount of money that Capital is able to raise. I wonder if Judge Gary would be willing to submit the legislative program that his interests have been instrumental in having placed upon the statute books of the various states to a referendum vote of the people or the public, which he claims should be considered prior to any other interest? We will submit ours gladly.

"No worker who joins a trade union is the slave of that trade union or of its representatives. The worker joins the trade union for the purpose of being able to express collectively his opinions and his wishes. It is a humane movement built upon the fundamental principle of the right to life and pursuit of happiness."

"The Labor movement has always stood for justice and democracy, and, despite any attack that may be launched on it now or in the future, it will always live for them. It cannot be crushed now, because the laws of God and man have taught us that right must prevail. It is a regrettable fact, that the true conditions regarding the open shop campaign now being so vigorously waged by those antagonistic to Labor cannot be brought more fully to the attention of the general public."

"Labor will rest its case with the general public. Will the interests that Judge Gary represents agree to do so without any ramifications?"

MAIL SERVICE WITH
RUSSIA RESUMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Limited mail service with Russia has been resumed after four years suspension, the Post Office Department announced yesterday. Mail for European Russia, including the Ukraine, Republic of Georgia and Republic of Azerbaijan, will go via London to Moscow for distribution.

"Only fully prepaid unregistered letters and post cards will be accepted for European Russia," at the regular international postal rates, the announcement said. "The Russian post office also agrees to accept mail of like character for Russia in Asia."

The department said it was unable to state "what censorship arrangements Russia has over the letters, but they will probably be subject to close scrutiny before they are delivered by the Soviet Russian authorities."

Mail for eastern Siberia and Vladivostok will be accepted as usual.

NEW HAVEN RAILWAY
VOTES FOR MERGER

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Five questions before the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in session here yesterday, were carried by overwhelming votes.

On the proposal to merge into the company five subsidiary railroad and steamship lines, the vote was 213,371 shares in favor; none against. The vote was the same on acceptance of the annual statement of the road for the year ending December 31, 1920; on ratification of an agreement with the director general of railroads in regard to equipment and on refunding a loan placed in Europe in 1907. The board of directors was reelected.

ENFORCEMENT LAW
IN STATES URGED

Liquor Codes and Cooperation of Moral Forces Are Needed, Declares William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Enforcement laws in the several states, and cooperation from the churches and every other source of moral leadership, must be mobilized to see that prohibition is properly enforced and to guard against a return of the liquor traffic, declared William H. Anderson, New York, speaking at a union ministers' meeting here. "The upholding of the Constitution of the United States and the national laws, he pointed out, is the issue which has superseded the original issue of prohibition itself, and all the forces of good in the nation must throw their weight on the side of obedience to the law."

"This fight is not over," Mr. Anderson asserted. "It has only started. The liquor traffic will come back beyond a possibility of a doubt unless the moral element makes good. But, on the other hand, if the moral element does make good, the liquor traffic will be destroyed forever. In states like Rhode Island and New York it will take a generation before prohibition becomes a part of the very life of the people. But even if it takes a generation to accomplish this it will be the greatest generation's work ever accomplished in the world's history."

"Prohibition was submitted by the representatives of the nation as a whole. It was ratified by the representatives of the states as states. But, in the last analysis, it must be enforced in each locality as a result of local sentiment, compelling the functioning of local self-government on this question."

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the sentiment created for prohibition during the fight for the dry law must now be seconded and supported by a corresponding sentiment for enforcement of the law. He declared that this must come through publicity informing the people of the truth and educating them to the need of action. Mr. Anderson warned that there is no "royal road" to reform in a republic, for the end must be obtained by bringing the citizens to see in what way that reform is to benefit them.

"The Anti-Saloon League," Mr. Anderson continued, "is the most unique, significant and powerful manifestation of militant democracy developed in the history of the Republic. It is an agency through which the moral forces are put on an equality in the matter of organization with the highly-organized, fabulously financed forces of the liquor traffic with its foundations of greed and appetite. Through this agency the churches can supply the moral leadership that will redeem any community."

LOWER WAGES RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The general labor committee of the Associated Building Contractors of Indiana has recommended that local contractors demand a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent when making new wage agreements with employees this spring.



Real, old-fashioned Butterscotch
made with Domino Syrup

The kind that's just chock full of melt-in-your-mouth goodness! Made with Domino Syrup, it has in it the delicious flavor of sweet sugar cane.

Domino Syrup is a welcome spread for bread and biscuits. You never grow tired of its appetizing taste. And Domino Syrup is good for you—a real nourishing food.

There's a big, happy family which makes Domino Syrup—a family numbering over ten thousand members. They are constantly working to keep the good name Domino the highest standard of quality.

American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.

MINERS STANDING SOLIDLY TOGETHER

British Coal Miners, When National Decision Has Been Reached by Their Officials, Adopt and Carry It Through

By special labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—This year, April 1, will be remembered by the serious-minded as the date upon which the struggle between the mine owners and their employees began in regard to the attempt by the former to reduce the wages of all those engaged in and around the mines. Despite the efforts of the mine owners, who contend that this is not a lockout on their part, the only apparent difference between the present conflict and past attempts to reduce wages is the circumstance that each district will formulate its own demands, that is to say, the employers propose that each group of mines shall analyze carefully its own financial position and publish the rates of wages which "it can afford to pay."

A Strike or a Lockout

Evian Williams, the chairman of the council of the Mining Association, goes out of his way to emphasize that the position can "in no sense of the term be described as a lockout of the men," the pits were open on April 1 for all who cared to work at the new rates. This is neither subtle reasoning nor convincing assertion, and the Mining Association is not likely to gain support by its unwillingness to call a spade a spade. If the miners refused to work unless granted an advance in wages, that is a strike, with or without justification; if the coal owners open their pits only on the understanding that those who hew coal from the bowels of the earth do so for less remuneration than hitherto obtained, the situation becomes a "lockout," again with or without justification. To the laymen there does appear to be some kind of justification for the present demands of the coal owners for a reduction in wages, and this is gathered—not only by the publication of any figures as to the relative financial positions of the various districts, the profits paid, the miners' wages and so forth, for these apparently are unobtainable by the consuming public—but by the fact that the miners' officials themselves candidly and frankly admit that the industry as a whole has fallen on evil days and does not pay its way.

Figures Not Known

Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, boldly faced the situation by proposing that both parties should agree to approach the government with a view to obtaining financial assistance to tide over the abnormal period through which the mining industry is passing. Although on general methods it is highly undesirable that the government should subsidize any industry, Mr. Hodges' proposal does not warrant the torrent of ridicule hurled upon it and him by a certain section of the press. The war compelled us to abandon many cherished ideas; industries were subsidized during and since the war, why not the mining industry?

Indeed, the latter has a greater claim, if not justification, for a subsidy inasmuch as it has helped directly to fill the coffers of the Treasury during the period of its control by the government. But here again one is handicapped for want of figures. What the industry has devoted to the needs of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not public property. When, in answer to a question in regard to the present financial situation, Robert Smillie, at a political meeting quite recently, said that it was difficult to give a satisfactory reply because he had never been able to get figures of employers' profits, he was stating a truth and not evading an embarrassing question.

Unity Threatened

By a majority well over three to one the miners' conference rejected the owners' proposals for district negotiations and has resolved to stand solidly together to maintain the procedure of national negotiations and agreements such as have obtained since the beginning of the war. There is no denying the fact that the solidarity of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is being sorely tested, and the allegation of the miners that the mine owners are endeavoring to undermine that unity which is the chief characteristic of the miners' policy is not without an element of truth.

In the first place the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is not an amalgamation in the sense that the National Union of Railwaymen or the recent amalgamation of engineering unions into the Amalgamated Engineering Union is, but is made up of a number of federations, each with its own president, secretary, executive committee and local officials. From these certain men are selected to serve on the main federation, and, whatever their own views, when a national decision has been reached, do, in the true sense of "cabinet responsibility," adopt that decision as their own and proceed to carry it through their own local associations.

Proposed Reductions Vary

Secondly, there is the important fact that, as each mining district has to stand on its own feet, has to pay the rate of wages which it can afford to pay, the reduction in wages would vary in each district and the effect of the owners' policy would be very much greater in some than in others; that as the difference, the grievance, is not common in its application, there cannot be expected the same degree of common resistance. This is an important consideration among those

who seek to "move multitudes," with a view to mass action.

It may be that the miners will realize—indeed they already do—the impossibility of maintaining the same standard for themselves as for a poor mine, and come to some understanding, to a kind of compromise, on the matter; but they will never reach this as the result of a breakaway from their federation, but only after consideration by and with the approval of the organization as a whole. Of course there is throughout the whole fabric of negotiations, whether local or national, the question of profits, for profits must enter into what wages a district can afford to pay.

On this count, the owners proposed that profits should stand in the relationship of 17 per cent of the total wages paid in a district, while the miners proposed that 10 per cent of the total wages paid at the new standard national rate should be sufficient to meet the case. But it would appear to be just a trifle premature to discuss surplus profits in an industry which one is assured is on the road to bankruptcy.

SPITZBERGEN COAL FIELDS VALUABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In the recent debate on the King's speech in the Norwegian Parliament, attention was called to the Spitzbergen question, which is still unresolved. The mining laws as marked out were still, it was stated, in London (England) and it was felt that it would be indefensible if another summer passed away before the situation in Spitzbergen was settled. It was also felt that if difficulties were still to be made abroad as to the mining laws, the whole of the strictly limited sovereignty of Spitzbergen had better be given up.

The director of the Store Norske Spitzbergen Kulkompagni has been interviewed on this question and he is of the opinion that giving up Spitzbergen would mean a great loss to Norway. The situation of the mines in itself gives them their chief value, and the geographical situation of Spitzbergen makes it more valuable to Norway than to any other country. Also, the development of Spitzbergen, he points out, is dependent on the Norwegian selling market and Norwegian working power. The mining surely will pay, and the coals can be produced as cheap as in England and Germany. If the products of the Norwegian companies, in work during the last five years, have not been so very large, it was because the mining materials necessary were not to be obtained until now. Machines must take the place of the human working power to a greater extent in Spitzbergen than in any other place.

Spitzbergen, it is believed, will become an important coal field in the future. The coal deposits are sufficiently great to last for a long time to come; they are easily accessible, easy to work and some of them are of good quality. The Norwegian Trade Review in a recent article deals with the exploitation of these enormous supplies of coal. According to this there is reason to believe that the coal exports from Spitzbergen will keep on increasing. The geographical conditions in these regions impose a check on output, and more particularly on transportation. Yet Arctic coal from Spitzbergen and Beeren Island is of growing importance, especially to Northern Norway, which is the nearest selling market.

WIRELESS STATION FOR SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to grant a concession for the establishment of a wireless station in Switzerland, on account of a Swiss company to be floated. The station to be constructed will be of the type known as "Continental," with a radius of 2000 kilometers. For general reasons and also in view of the contour of the country, it will probably be erected about five miles north of Bern. The radius mentioned will permit of direct communication with Great Britain, North Africa and Egypt, as well as Spain, Scandinavia and Rumania, and by the intermediary of the powerful stations in England and Scandinavia with countries overseas. It is, in fact, intended to use the installation for distant communication, the present wire system being used for messages for adjacent countries. In most European countries similar stations are now at the disposition of the public, and new stations are at present in course of erection in Hungary, Egypt and Greece.

A small station was erected at Geneva for use during the Assembly of the League of Nations last autumn, but it was not very powerful and was removed directly after. It is not expected to have the new station ready for use before the end of the present year, but a small station will again be erected to serve the needs of the next assembly, which opens at Geneva on September 15, 1921. The concession is accorded for 25 years, and the capital of the company will probably be fixed at 1,750,000 francs.

OPEN SHOP PLAN ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—The "open shop" plan has been adopted by the new Board of Water Commissioners here, and, henceforth, in all construction work on the impending water system, the jobs "must be open to all citizens on equal terms." This decision was recently announced by the commission composed of Julius Wagoner, F. M. White and Charles T. Chandler, in a letter to the City Council.

MODERATES IN INDIA LEFT IN CONTROL

Non-Cooperation Tactics of Mr. Gandhi Have Removed Opposition in the Legislature—Industrial Unrest Rife

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Now that the Duke of Connaught has returned to England, it may be asked what have been the effects of the royal tour? It is generally conceded that it has pulled together the constitutional forces and has given possibilities of release from a situation which, in some quarters, was thought to be drifting helplessly to disaster. There is no doubt that the Duke's personal appeal at Delhi has had a great and moderating influence on the debates of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

Motions of censure and inquiry were withdrawn and it seems that the personal appeal does not lose in force, as the weeks go on, and that is after all a good test of its success. Thanks to the non-cooperation tactics of Mr. Gandhi and his friends, the Moderates have the field completely to themselves. The final departure at Bombay was marked by eloquent speeches on the part of the Governor and the Duke. The latter's valedictory address said:

On the Upward Road

"I have not moved among the peoples and cities of India with deaf ears and closed eyes. I have seen, I have read, I have listened and I have tried to sift the grain from the chaff. If India will accept me as an impartial and unbiased judge, free to speak as I choose, let me tell her this:

"I firmly believe that the new constitution now inaugurated will place India securely on the upward road and that through them, if moderation rule your counsels, if you practice wisely what to discard and what to establish, the high ideals which India holds dear will assuredly be realized. Press forward on the broad highway which now lies open before you and the future is in your hands, and as you march onward remember that the future has its roots in the past. Do not forget the story of your nationhood's unfolding and the glamour of the long comradeship between the vast eastern continent, and the little island in the far northern sea."

Total Failures of Strikes
And so preaching this wise cooperation the Duke called for Europe. As a contrast to the sound and at times eloquent and beautiful advice he gave, there is the total failure of the students strike at Calcutta. This abolition of non-cooperation broke out violently a little over a month ago. Young India, the extremist press pointed out, and the fiery Nationalist leader pointed out, was going to win "swaraj" by the students leaving their studies in a body.

A wealthy lawyer gave up his practice and his wealth to found a Gandhi National University which 500 students at once joined and now there are about 20. The pity is that Mr. Gandhi's propaganda, gifted and sincere, idealist, fanatic and ascetic though he may be, will be to leave a legacy of race hatred. Here in Allahabad, where the whole of the students have been kept wonderfully well in hand, a few have lately preached non-cooperation by lying down at the door of the examination hall and blocking the entrance. Whether it is anticipated that the movement may take on a violent aspect and the All India Congress break loose is not known, but his recent speeches have laid the greatest emphasis on the non-violent nature of non-cooperation.

Pamphlets by Aeroplane

"If there is any violence at all we shall not get 'swaraj' at all, certainly not in nine months," he declared. The recent tenor of his speeches therefore made a reference to establishing a "power to draw the sword" all the more striking. At this speech delivered at Lucknow, and for once in a way, poorly attended, a few pamphlets in the vernacular explaining the government's policy and the Duke's appeal.

It must freely be admitted that the native press often produces articles which for acuteness of intellect more than equal what is published in the European press in India. The "Independent" of Allahabad recently wrote that it might be argued one way or another how far the Duke's visit had been a success, and how far it had been boycotted, but that the real victory for Indian nationalism lay in the fact that a doubt existed at all and that the matter was capable of being debated.

Previous royal visits had from start to finish been the most unquestioned successes and the fact that these opinions were held about the Duke's visit was, it was said with some show of reasoning, the beginning of the end of the British raj. Another able article said that the slaughter at Amritsar was fundamentally only a failure of administration but the failure to conciliate Moslem opinion on the Turkish treaty, and the caliphate question was a blunder in statesmanship of the first magnitude.

Policy of No Injury

Mr. Gandhi may preach of a passionless "Ahimsa" but his followers are not so controllable. There has been much rioting and stone-throwing at trains near Calcutta, where the workers at the Lilloah workshops have been on strike for a month. There has been trouble at far-off Calcutta in the very south of India consequent on the arrest of four agitators and finally by the narrow margin India has missed a railway strike

which would have gravely affected all India except perhaps Bombay and the Madras Presidency.

It was on the old question of recognition, settled of course long ago in Britain and most western countries. There is little knowledge as to the grievances of the men, but it is believed that they have considerable foundation in fact, and the railway administration, as is perhaps only to be expected, deplorably slow in acting. There have been strikes repeatedly at local centers. At Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow are three strikes either on or just terminated. The men have been clamoring for an inquiry, they say, for a year. The railway board after much delay offered the services of an officer especially experienced to investigate matters and report promptly. The men demanded an inquiry by a committee, which they claimed would be more expeditious, and mass meetings held at Calcutta, Allahabad (the headquarters of the Railway Workmen's Association), Moradabad and other centers passed resolutions in favor of direct action against their prayer for a committee of inquiry were granted.

Threat of Direct Action

The government intervened and instructed the agent of the East India Railways to confer with the other agents and meet the men if they preferred specific requests. It is a thousand pities that this meeting has been deferred until a threat of direct action. The result was that mass meetings of men at Calcutta and Allahabad agreed to defer action. Allahabad, it may be added, is one of the most important railway centers in India.

The Indian Telegraph Association similarly threatened a strike at the same hour, but lately the men have had a very considerable increase given with a view to keeping the men contented for some time. The government has offered the men a committee to consider other points but have flatly declined a revision of pay. The men, it is believed, are keenly divided on the points at issue, and are not likely to take action independently of the railwaymen.

SOUTH AFRICA CALLED A FARMERS' COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor


CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—Speaking at a luncheon at the Western Province Agricultural Show at Rosebank, General Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa said: "The people have done the best thing that could be done for agriculture in this country. They had done their best to get a good, strong, stable government. Without that, however, he said, whatever efforts they might have made, they would have been plowing the sands of the sea—but they had done the great thing, they had made the great insurance, and he hoped that in the years to come this country would find out that in the interests, not only of the agricultural industry, but of every other industry in this country, the right and proper thing had been done—and that the foundations had been laid for a prosperous and a rapid advance in the future."

They all, in a way, loved agriculture in this country, he said. He was not a farmer, but he was a farmer's son, as they said, "a mere Boer boy brought up on the veld." His first love, was the veld and agriculture. There were many other connections, but in the end, they came back to the old love, which was the deepest love, and there was no doubt that every strong South African always felt most drawn to the veld and to agriculture. It is a South African who has written the article, he said, drawn in that direction, and that would help to foster the growth of the strong, stable society in this country.

TRIBUTE TO CECIL RHODES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Rosebank, the most beautiful show ground in South Africa, primarily due to Cecil Rhodes' generosity, has recently held its annual show which was officially opened by the Governor-General, Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Prince expressed his appreciation that his first function of a public nature since arriving in the Cape Province should be one connected with the great farming industry. A tribute was paid to the great South African, Cecil Rhodes, to whom the Western Province Agricultural Society owes most, if not all, of its show ground.



..... and two minutes after the grocer comes, you can have a steaming cup of Chocolatta! Its delicious taste, its wholesome, refreshing quality make it a delightful treat in the pantry.

Chocolatta is pure chocolate (not cocoa), sugar and milk, in powdered form, carefully blended. To prepare, add boiling water, 3 teaspoonsful of Chocolatta. That's all.

BLUE LABEL CHOCOLATTA

If your grocer doesn't carry it, we will send you a 1-lb. can, postage prepaid, for 70c. If you live east of the Atlantic, ship, and 75c. if west.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

NAVAL PROGRAM OF BRITAIN CRITICIZED

Colonel Archer-Shee Urges Need of Further Provision to Insure That by 1925 Britain Shall Keep Step With United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the proposed economies in the navy estimates for 1921-1922, recently placed before the House of Commons, appears the reduction of the number of capital ships in full commission from 20 to 18 (as compared with 38 in March 1914). The four oldest of the capital ships now on the effective list are to be replaced by four ships which will be improvements on the "Hood" class embodying the lessons of the late war.

After the navy estimates had been submitted to the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Col. Sir James Craig, Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee moved an amendment dealing with the question of capital ships. In opening his speech he expressed satisfaction that the government proposed to lay down four capital ships, and stated that the policy with regard to the capital ship had been decided upon the advice of over 95 per cent of the men who are serving officers of the navy, and after consultation with the best naval experts' opinion of two other great naval powers, the United States of America and Japan.

Adequacy of Estimates

The question raised by Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee was the adequacy of the navy estimates to maintain the establishment of the navy. Attention was drawn to the fact that the United States of America is building a fleet of capital ships, amounting to 17 great vessels, which will be completed by the year 1925, and it was pointed out that by 1925 the great nation overseas will have built a fleet which will practically make obsolete all the battleships of the British fleet at the present day with the exception of one, the "Hood," a battle cruiser. To meet this the British Government proposes to lay down four ships which may not be completed before 1925.

Colonel Archer-Shee urged that members of the House should get the country to make further provision. If not now, then in the near future, to insure that by 1925 Great Britain shall keep step at any rate with the United States of America. The naval policy of the British Government had been announced to be that put forward on March 17, 1920, namely, the maintaining of a "one power standard," that is, that the British navy should not be inferior in strength to that of any other power. The mover of the amendment strongly deplored the dangerous propaganda of the Irish Roman Catholics, which was endeavoring to make the people of America believe the absurdity that the British Empire had designs upon America.

An Alternative

Mr. Clynes, in speaking upon the amendment, declared that if all that is implied in the term "one power standard" be pursued, there will be provoked that very competition in naval armaments which it was desired to avoid. If there were no alternative Mr. Clynes considered that Great Britain should seek to make herself as strong as any other power, but he considered there is an alternative. The country's principal object, he hoped, was defensive and therefore, complete fortification should be prepared against attack. Beyond that Mr. Clynes referred to the question of arrangement between nations, which course would make economy a certainty. The speech made by the First Lord of the Admiralty the previous night at a public gathering was mentioned, where the First Lord virtually proposed to America to send Great Britain an invitation to talk the matter over.

Rear Admiral Adair, speaking on the amendment, declared that in his opinion it was unnecessary for Great Britain to lay down ships this year, but in spite of this, he would waive the opinion in deference to the admirals on the Admiralty Board who were expert and experienced and on whom the responsibility lay. Admiral Adair considered that Great Britain needed five years' attention to the propagation of industry to relieve taxation, and the setting of her house in order. One of the great lessons which he learned from the war was that the German battleships which were only two-thirds of the strength of the British, caused the whole of the latter's battle

fleet, with its enormous flotilla and large number of skilled men, to be locked up in the North Sea for four years. Thus a far weaker fleet "contained" the stronger.

"Containing" an Enemy

With regard to the international position in relation to the three navies, those of Japan, the United States of America and Great Britain, and considering the five sets of circumstances which might arise as amongst these three navies, the situation was that with the ships Great Britain had at present she could "contain" an enemy battle fleet, at least until the year 1925. In the meantime Britain's enormous preponderance in every form of craft, cruisers, old battleships and so on, made it that, with them, she would be able to do what she liked all over the world. Admiral Adair said there would be time next year to do what was necessary before 1925, when the American and Japanese navies would have to be seriously considered.

Viscount Curzon, speaking on the amendment, said that before the war, naval policy was developing on more or less recognized lines, as Great Britain was well aware who her competitor was and what that competitor was doing. Today the position was uncertain. Two most formidable naval competitors were arming to the teeth. Lord Curzon reminded the House that the question of naval policy was an imperial one, vital to the dominions. The problem of a white Australia was instanced. Great Britain could not help with large armies. The only way in which any of the dominions could be aided would be by means of an efficient and sufficient navy—a navy which would keep open the great trade routes of the world. Australia today, Lord Curzon said, is an almost empty continent, and alongside of her are the teeming millions of the East and one of the most formidable naval powers of the world. This imperial question was one which must be brought before the Imperial Conference in order that they may decide.

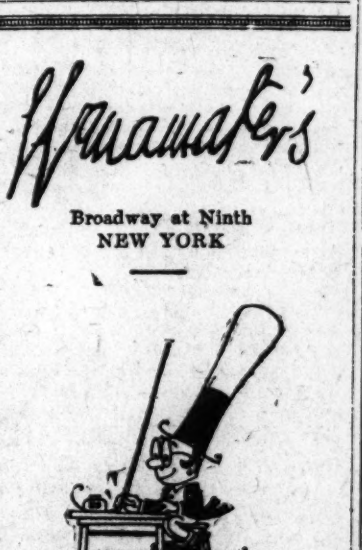
Favoring a Conference

Commander Bellairs called attention to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of America in favor of such a conference as Mr. Clynes had advocated, and proposed that an expression of opinion signed by members of the House should be sent, welcoming what the Senate had passed. Commander Bellairs said he differed entirely from Lieutenant-Colonel Archer-Shee in his views regarding the United States of America. If Japan alone were considered, all that was necessary for the strengthening of the British Navy would be obtained. It was really six years since the Admiralty brought in a program for the capital ship. Now they are faced with the situation in which America was building 12 of these modern capital ships and had six more projected. Japan was building eight and had eight more projected. Also there was great uncertainty as to the date of the completion of the Japanese ships. The Japanese were working 24 hours in the 24 to build the ships as rapidly as possible. Such fact Commander Bellairs said, should counteract that propaganda in America where Britain's pretensions were exaggerated.

Further, Great Britain was reducing the personnel of her navy to 121,700, the number that was voted in the 1901-1902 program when attention was

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Definite steps toward formation of a welfare department in the postoffice establishment will be taken by Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, today, at a conference here with the presidents and secretaries of the various postal employees unions. The purpose of the meeting will be to draw out views of the employees as to means for development of the new department.



Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

Two men were discussing this store.

One said: "Wanamaker's is a clever store; it does certain things because it knows that those things will appeal to the public."

The other said: "You are wrong. Wanamaker's, as an institution, does certain things because it believes those things to be right."

There are still many people in this world who really believe that policy and politics are useful and necessary.

first being directed to the expansion of the German Navy. Japan's personnel is now equal to Germany's in 1914. Britain's personnel available for manning is 38,000 below that of the United States of America today. Such figures should be considered by those carrying out the mischievous propaganda in America.

Margin Over Japan

Commander Bellairs referred to the policy of the Admiralty of having a standard which only involves equality with any other naval power and said he would rather rule the United States out and have a substantial margin over Japan. It was true that the United States of America were moving the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific, that would be the strongest possible assurance of the confidence they had in Great Britain. A year ago, Commander Bellairs said, he proposed a naval alliance in which Great Britain would look after the Atlantic and the United States of America after the Pacific.

In considering the amount of money Japan proposes spending on capital ships and the fact that she considers the life of a post-Julian ship to be only eight years, Commander Bellairs confessed to anxiety that a purely military nation, rather than face the cost of replacement, would bring a war at her selected time. To stop this, the speaker continued, it was necessary either to face competition or to obtain a conference and try to bring about agreement by peaceful persuasion. If that failed, the alternative, Commander Bellairs considered, would be for the United States of America and the British Empire to ration the steel which was being supplied to Japan by the United States and Great Britain so that she would only get steel and steel castings for the purpose of peaceful commerce and for her capital ships.

In conclusion, the commander declared that the building of capital ships having been held back for six years, the responsibility for the race in armaments did not lie with British statesmen, the British Parliament or with the British people.

LAND OWNERSHIP IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The High Commissioner of Syria has sent inspectors into the mountains to investigate the sale of property, which took place during the war. The government does not wish that any injustice should be done to the poorer classes. It is considered important for the agricultural future of the country that the Lebanese peasant should be encouraged to remain on the land and work it as formerly, rather than have the land become the property of a restricted group of individuals.

Albert Steiger Company

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Eyelet Net Flouncings
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These will be particularly appealing to those interested in graduation and commencement frocks. Exquisite patterns are displayed in white or ecru color.

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Stickley Furniture

Old prices of unique designs for which the Stickley Shops are so famous, in a variety to interest every one who appreciates choice furniture.

Low Prices Are Unsurpassed
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Wash Suit Week In the Boys' Department

New styles in fast colors. Tailored in the Midway, Sailor and Oliver Twist models.

\$2.95, \$3.45 and \$3.95

Haynes & Company

INC. ALWAYS RELIABLE
340-345 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

THIS WEEK

—An Unusual Sale
OF
Bedroom Suites

At Big Reductions

This includes every Suite in our store.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAKE THE Third National Bank

YOUR BANK
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

SHREWD DECISION
OF SPANISH KING

Task of Forming Ministry Is at Once Taken Up by Mr. Allendesalazar Whenever He Is Approached by the King

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—After the failure of Don Antonio Maura to make a "national" ministry, the King considered it best to call upon Manuel Allendesalazar (which is all one word, and not two as most foreign papers make it), and it was a shrewd decision. Don Manuel looks what he is, a somewhat slow, ponderous, solid sort of man, one of much urbanity, a willing worker who is by no means sensitive to criticism, not brilliant and not covetous of political glory, and not indeed a politician as we know them in Spanish cabinets. He just tries to do his duty when called upon to do so, which is chiefly when the parties cannot agree among themselves, and he is coming to be regarded as a very useful stop-gap.

Without a moment's hesitation he took up the task of ministry-making when asked to do so, and cheerfully trotted off to interview Antonio Maura first of all upon this subject. For this conference 10 minutes sufficed. Mr. Maura explained briefly why he himself had abandoned the task to which Don Manuel was now devoting himself, and did not offer his assistance or that of any of his friends, but was good enough to intimate that if this latest attempt succeeded, he would not display any hostility toward the government that would be the result.

Foreign Minister Remains

From the house of Maura he went to that of Sanchez de Toca, one of the eminent Liberal-Conservative chiefs and a former Premier, to ask if he might depend upon his support in the Cortes, and was assured that he could. Then he sent for an old friend, Joaquín Fernández Prada, to ask him to become Minister of Marine.

It was accepted as an axiom that the Marques de Lema should remain as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it was likewise considered advisable that the Viscount de Eza should remain at the Ministry of War, having the Morocco business so much in his hands, and that the Count de Bugallal should continue to exercise the functions of Minister of the Interior. With Manuel Argüelles remaining as Minister of Finance, there were thus four members of the Dárist ministry in this new formation.

Now came the most interesting point, a great adventure—the admission of Juan de la Cierva to this ministry. It has already been shown how circumstances had seemed to lead up to it, notwithstanding the estrangement that had existed between the Ciervistas and the Dárist until almost the last days of the former ministry, and the bitter attacks that Mr. la Cierva had made upon the former Premier's railway and other policies. This was evidently the moment for the two sections to make some approach to each other, and no such man was there as Mr. Allendesalazar to do work of that kind.

Mr. la Cierva Accepts

The matter was arranged immediately, and Mr. la Cierva came into the Cabinet. It was at first thought that he would take the portfolio of Finance, but it was soon afterward intimated that he considered it best that he should take Public Works, where, indeed, he would have much to do with the finance department. So Mr. la Cierva was back, and he was in ministerial association with the Dárist or the official Liberal-Conservatives, as it becomes necessary to describe them.

It is a situation that calls for much speculation, and the comments upon it are very lively. Outside such members of the Cabinet as were in the last ministry and are prolonging their offices, like the Marques de Lema and the Count de Bugallal, he is the only strong man in the government. One comment favorable to his position is that he frequently made at present is that the Cabinet contains nobody who is likely to get at loggerheads with him very soon, and the Liberal-Conservatives will probably do their best to accommodate him. But even so there is naturally some wonderment now as to what will be the course of procedure in the matter of the railway tariffs.

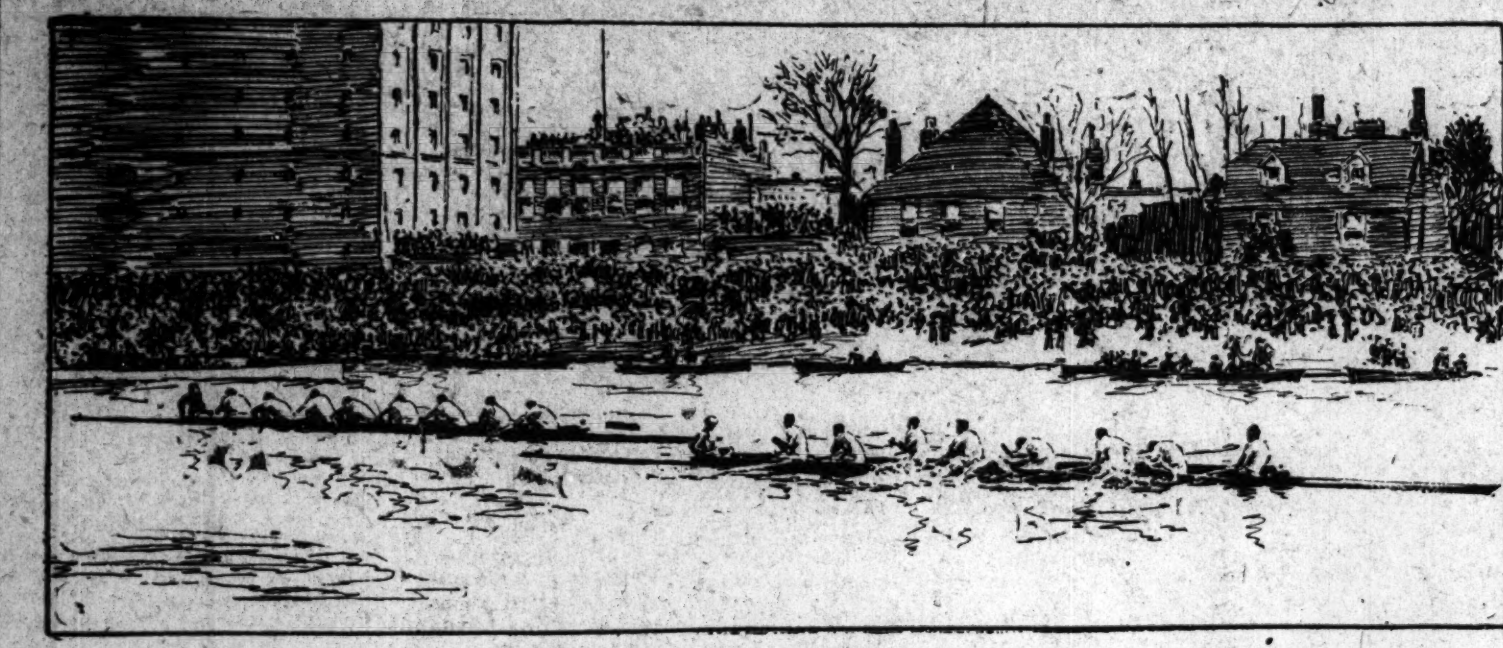
Claims of Vigo

Many more or less tactful inquiries have already been made of the new Minister of Public Works upon this subject, and, assuming his most spinster-like manner, at which he is very perfect, he responds that he will do his duty and that he will consider always the public interest before any other, this, of course, being a formula which a minister may apply to nearly any purpose to which he devotes himself. Of course, as Minister of Public Works, the railways come in his special department. It was, as stated, the wish of the Premier that he should take Finance instead, but Mr. la Cierva easily had his own way.

Apart from other points of interest in the position, the country in general and the manufacturing and commercial interests in particular, seem to regard him as a man of action with a practical disposition that is not common with Spanish ministers, and deputations from distant provinces are already swooping down on him with demands for local improvements, encouraged the more by their importance by remembrance of his recent political campaign in all parts of the country, in the course of which he addressed himself especially to the financial and business classes, and to a large extent gained their confidence. The people of the northern shores ask for improvements to the port of Pas-

ajoa, and the Mercantile Club of Vigo, in sending him a telegram of congratulation, asked that he would do his best to bring the scheme of harbor improvements to a head with as little delay as possible.

There is a big chance here in which the United States may be interested. What Vigo wants chiefly for the moment is the passing of the bill in the Cortes authorizing the raising of a big loan for these improvements. It passed one House of the Parliament a year ago, but governmental changes and preoccupations have been chiefly responsible for its getting no further. It is understood that when the loan is authorized, American capital is waiting to finance it. The proper equipment of Vigo will be a matter not merely of Spanish but European



The finish of the university boat race

and even world importance. Mr. la Cierva saw Vigo for the first time in the course of his political campaign last November, and being taken for a cruise on a launch all over the wonderful, natural harbor, was much impressed.

The other ministers achieve cabinet rank for the first time. The Count de Lisarraga takes the Labor portfolio, an appointment that at first glance may appear a little curious, as at the moment when it was made, he was Governor of the Bank of Spain, from which office of course he resigns. For many years he has made a career of the study of the sociological legislation of the most advanced countries, he has been vice-president of the Institute of Social Reforms, Governor of Madrid, and has discharged other public offices of varying importance.

Francis Aparicio takes Public Instruction, which is, alas, a pitiful sinecure in these days. He has been vice-president of the Congress, and has held various minor offices, but what is chiefly significant now is that he is and has been always one of the keenest and most faithful followers of Mr. la Cierva. To Grace and Justice comes Don Vicent Pinies, a follower of the Sanchez Guerra section of Conservatives, and a man who in his 25 years as deputy has occupied various minor offices. As stated, Don Joaquín Fernández Prada takes Marine, and that, with the other names already mentioned, completes the Cabinet.

OPEN COMPETITION
SOCIETIES BLAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the maintenance of high prices to the public in the face of declining markets in all of the constituents that go to make prices is due primarily to so-called "open competition associations" in almost every line of enterprise, is declared by Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Lockwood legislative committee.

Mr. Untermyer calls attention to the fact that President Harding has said regretfully that such associations are within the law. Mr. Untermyer says many lawyers are puzzled to know why the President, who is not a lawyer, "should have been cajoled into making his unfortunate assertion whitewashing these trade conspiracies at a time when the Supreme Court has that precise question under consideration in the hardwood lumber cases."

Mr. Untermyer insists that the law can reach these associations and that the Lockwood committee intends to prove it. They are, he says, in their final analysis, more or less trusts attempts to get round the anti-trust law and to maintain prices under cover of "regulating" the business.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED
AGAINST LUSK BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of various civic and educational organizations, meeting on Thursday at the Civic Club, under the chairmanship of George W. Kirchwey, voted to request Louis Marshall to make the principal argument and present a brief to Gov. N. L. Miller in behalf of those organizations which are opposed to the Lusk bills requiring loyalty pledges from teachers and the licensing of schools. Mr. Kirchwey of the New York School of Social Work; S. John Block, state chairman of the Socialist Party, and others, have petitioned Governor Miller for a hearing on these bills, which, they say, were introduced into the Legislature at the eleventh hour and jammed through hastily. The conference also voted to appoint a small committee to undertake the preparation of a brief or argument in opposition to these bills from the educational standpoint.

THE BOAT RACE

Third Successive Cambridge Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge has won the university boat race for the third year in succession; Oxford was beaten by a length in 19m. 45s. in a way thrilling and dramatic. Only once in the 4½ miles over which the championship course is spread were the boats clear of each other. It was a race which will ever be remembered by probably the largest crowd that has yet watched it. All London was on the banks of the Thames, gloriously partisan; such was the mightiness of the crowd and its enthusiasm. The crews did not take the water un-

truly wonderful race by a length, amid unbridled enthusiasm, for the Oxford man tied with the winner of the Light Blue favor in showing his appreciation of a race so nobly rowed and so splendidly won.

There was not one single moment when one could be certain what the result would be, except perhaps when near Harrods and Cambridge were a length and a quarter in front. Hartley made a mistake which would perhaps have caused any less accomplished stroke to lose the race. Believing, as one presumed, that he was nearer than he was to the bend in Oxford's favor, he instructed his cox to come over and take Oxford's water. This was done. When Raikes saw what had happened, he put on a spurt so as to drive Cambridge out, and, having

BRITISH PREMIER AT
THE CROSSROADS

He Is Now in Anomalous Position of Being Prime Minister Without Organized Party and Without Any Party Machinery

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Bonar Law's dramatic resignation and withdrawal from political life has changed the whole aspect of British politics and is having far-reaching effects.

The Prime Minister is in danger of falling between two stools. He is in the anomalous position of being a Prime Minister without an organized party, and consequently without party machinery—indispensable for election purposes—except that of the Unionist Party, of which he is not a member. Mr. Lloyd George is the ladder by which Conservatives have climbed to office and gained their present ascendancy in the country. These are increasingly conscious of their power, and the more assertive spirits wish to exercise it. The Spectator roundly declares that "the life-blood of the Unionist Party is being sucked by the Prime Minister, who is not a Unionist," and the Morning Post thinks the immediate effect of the crisis will be to convert Mr. Lloyd George to Conservatism.

An Expert at Tight Corners

He certainly seems to be approaching the parting of the ways—though he is such an expert in extricating himself from tight corners and avoiding awkward decisions that he may again astonish us by some new ingenuity. Sooner or later, however, he must either go Right (to Conservatism) or Left (to Liberalism and Labor). The younger Conservatives would like him to become official leader of the whole Unionist Party, and this is a possible development, but the time is not ripe for it; at the moment of writing Mr. Lloyd George would decline such an invitation if given.

What he would prefer above all

things would be to have only two political parties: on one side, led by himself, a Central or National Party, by whatever name called, and on the other Labor and aggressive Socialism. More than once—and probably this is the most mischievous thing he has ever done—he has striven to rouse the country and unite Conservatives and Liberals against what he is pleased to call "the menace of Labor," whose leaders he audaciously and quite unjustly stigmatizes as revolutionaries and Bolsheviki. But always such appeals fall flat, because of their inherent insincerity and inconsistency with facts.

Whatever the future may bring forth, it is certain that recent political changes have seriously weakened the Coalition and brought the general election appreciably nearer. If Mr. Lloyd George would only be true to his past and to his best instincts and head a really progressive party, sympathetic toward the main aspirations of Labor, even yet he could carry all before him and render incalculable service to his country and indeed to the world. In the meantime, the moral leadership of the nation is passing to the actions of the ancient house of Cecil.

CARPENTERS TO RETURN

WOBBURN, Massachusetts.—Carpenters in this city, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, Wakefield, Melrose, Lexington and Wilmington who have been on strike for two months, will return to work tomorrow under a wage of 90 cents an hour awarded by an arbitration committee which reported today. The agreement will be effective until March 1, 1922. The men had asked for \$1 an hour while the builders offered 90 cents under an agreement which would have expired at the end of the year.

THE time to judge the real

value of a shoe is after months of wear—not when it is new.

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SOCIALISTS ASSAIL
NORWEGIAN POLICY

Criticism of Scandinavian Cooperation Is Denounced by the Premier as Quite Unjustified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway.—In the recent debate on the King's speech in Norway one member, Mr. Castberg, took the field against the new "Scandinavian policy." They were, he said, on the point of entering a new political fellowship called "Scandinavian cooperation." The most dangerous result of this cooperation was the meetings of the Scandinavian ministers where binding arrangements had been made in opposition to the wishes of Parliament. "We have got so far that we have a secret, irresponsible ministerial board, without constitutional liability," he remarked.

Mr. Hornstad, Liberal Socialist, proposed a vote of confidence vote. The Socialistic-Communist aims were pointed out. He declared the Socialists demanded the ending of all military drill and the reestablishment of the commercial connection with Russia. If the government opposed these questions, he said, it was clear that the government neither could nor would carry on a policy serviceable to the working people. The former minister, Mr. Kowow, pointed out that it was a pity that Norway had not before now claimed compensations against Germany for the losses suffered in the submarine work. It did not look well, he considered, for Norway joining the creditors now that Germany was so badly off.

The Premier, Mr. Halvorsen, answered the question about the commercial connection with Russia. It had been impossible, he said, to acknowledge the claims made from Russian quarters. The government had not for political reasons prevented the reestablishment of the connection, though it did not acknowledge the policy of the Soviet. The attack of Mr. Castberg on the Scandinavian cooperation he denounced as ill-natured gossipings. The ministerial meetings in Scandinavia had caused complaints from no quarters but from Mr. Castberg. All documents of these meetings were on the table, and no Scandinavian "commitment" was to be feared.

Mr. Michelet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported that important negotiations respecting the trade with Russia were going on. They were wholly private, but the government was in sympathy with them. Several articles of necessity had been sold to Russia. During the rest of the debate the Scandinavian cooperation was taken up repeatedly. There was no ground to be satisfied with the last results of the cooperation, namely, the raising of the telephone and railway rates. Another member warned against the "communion," both private and public. Even the society called "Norden" was attacked. From other quarters it was pointed out that this society did a good work, which ought to be warmly supported.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs was of the opinion that the cooperation ought to be limited. During the debate very important financial and social questions were brought to the front. As to the problem of unemployment the government explained that it was the duty of the state to help, but that it was not willing to extend the public works already started for this aim. The taxes will be raised only in an extreme case. The Premier was of the opinion that the trade of the state ought to cease, except the trade with corn and flour, with a view to the future settling of the corn policy. The two socialistic proposals of a want-of-confidence vote were finally rejected.

HAWAII SEEKS RIGHT
TO IMPORT LABOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Gov. C. J. McCarthy of Hawaii, yesterday, read a special message to the Legislature stating that the industries of the territory are suffering from an acute labor shortage, which, if allowed to continue, will result in a reduction of the areas now planted to sugar, pineapples and other products, and a consequent inability of the territory to support the civilian and military population in normal times or periods of emergency.

He requests the legislature to adopt a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to permit the immigration of a sufficient number of persons, including orientals, as may be required to meet the situation best, but only in such numbers as will not operate to increase the number of persons of any alien nationality beyond 25 per cent of the total territorial population, and for limited period only.

MEXICO MOVES TO
PAY DEBT INTEREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Honest efforts are being made to devise arrangements for immediate payments on the interest on Mexico's foreign debt, and to that end representatives of foreign banking houses have been asked to come to Mexico to offer advice. President Obregon told newspaper correspondents yesterday. President Obregon said that he strongly favored some sort of payment, no matter what the amount, as an evidence of good faith.

The "Universal" says that Speyer & Co. of New York, who are said to hold 70,000,000 pesos in Mexican bonds, have already reached a virtual agreement with the government, but will be represented at the conference of bankers to lend aid in making a final settlement with the other creditors.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK
AT PRESS DINNER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—President Warren G. Harding has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in New York City on May 23 at a dinner celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Commercial.

The President yesterday declined an invitation to speak at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States next week in Atlantic City, his engagements not permitting him to make the trip.

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Good shoes are an economy

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Artistic Appliqué Trimming

Appliqué or "glorified patchwork" is used as trimming on everything these days, from hats to table covers.

The designs used on hats are exceedingly various. Conventional and geometric patterns have been very popular. One can obtain ideas for original ones from such textiles as cretonnes, silks, or wall paper. A single motif on a turban, for example, holds down a group of folds on the left-hand side of the front. Sometimes it tops a tam hat. A conventional appliqué motif of orange color or cloth of gold used on the rich brown shade is very attractive, while silver on blue and black on henna are modish color combinations. Floral designs are much seen, also. Big petaled flowers, such as roses, poppies, daisies, or poinsettias are applied to a brim or the side of a crown. Butterflies and birds are other designs that can be worked up artistically. The butterfly, especially, is graceful for the evening hat of malle. When worked up of flowered or beaded silk. Most all of the appliqué on hats is applied to the upturned brim, especially on those shapes that turn back from the face in semi-Napoleon style.

On smocks, frocks, fancy aprons, house dresses and vestees, appliqué or glorified patchwork has many charming possibilities for giving the happy touch of youth and gaiety. The street frock, which is made so simply, this season, is most effectively trimmed when a bit of appliqué decorates it. A tan one-piece frock made severely plain from the collarless neck to the knees is usually relieved at that point with a border design of appliqué in dark brown or blue. One very striking way to do this, without a great deal of work, is to apply a broad band of dark charmeuse of the desired tone, up from the hem to the depth of 10 inches, and then stitch over this (with machine stitching) a band of the same width of the dress cloth, from which has been cut away a floral or conventional pattern. This allows the contrasting silk to peep through in a very stunning and showy effect.

One very popular way of using appliqué trimming is to sew, with tiny overcasting or blind stitching, little bright colored designs to such places as the pockets, cash ends, girdle or center front. Cheerful little silk apples or cherries give a wonderfully enlivening touch to a dark serge frock and every kiddie will delight in these gay trimmings. Flowers that work up well in silk are tulips, white oranges and grapes are very artistic on smocks and the much-worn overblouses. A popular place to sew appliqué on the smock is a little below the left shoulder. The Japanese craze with its many pretty colorings lends itself beautifully to harmonious appliqué designs. Color contrast is a good rule. Oranges, for example, make a rich contrast on a brown velvet slip-over, while blue crepe or silk is set off with pink and lavender fruits. Natural colors, however, are most often employed for these appliqué fruits. Sometimes the edges are buttonhole stitched in black, but most often the desired effect is "as if it grew there!" For children this is a pleasing idea. And ducks, kitties and lambs are very enjoyable on their frocks, smocks, aprons, hats and even the comfy little bathrobe.

Altogether appliqué work for the wardrobe is a simple, attractive way of giving the individual hand touch to any article—so desirable for chic and distinction. Besides, by using materials at hand one trims practically in an up-to-date fashion at practically no expense.

With fancy work, its uses are legion. It is adapted to every kind of a hand bag from the silk or cotton-sewing bag trimmed with a flat basket of fruit, to the smaller velvet purse carried on the street, with a few flowers set off on a black background. For curtains and table runners a few floral motifs applied border style helps out the color scheme of a room very successfully. Such leaves as maple, laurel or oak are very effective for the living room. Colored crepe applied to natural-toned crash is a good combination and bright satin on tan pongee is charming for bookcase curtains. For bed sets there are many pretty ideas. Among them are floral patterns as already mentioned, blue birds, morning glories and pond lilies. Scenes made of pine trees and houses, or children carrying candles, are decorative on gowns.

An Outdoor Writing Pad

For writing letters in the garden or by the seashore on one's holidays, it is indispensable to have a pad that will be steady on your knee. The simpler it is the better. Therefore a successful writing pad must be:

1. Solid and unbreakable. Wood half an inch thick is the best material.
2. Not too small. A fair sized board balances most easily on one's lap. Nine by 12 inches is a very useful size.

3. Able to protect the writing paper from gusts of wind. Buy half a yard of black elastic, half an inch wide, the strongest you can get; overlap the ends and sew firmly together into the form of a belt. Slip this over the end of the board. It will keep in place both blotting and writing paper, and can be moved up and down the board as you need it. On a windy day it is invaluable, setting both hands free.

This very simple apparatus is lasting, washable and renewable and can be set down on grass or gravel without disarranging the papers.



An Italian flower garden

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Italian Gardens

Although flowers are a blessing all may share, whether it be the man with acres or the man whose "garden" consists only of a geranium or a hyacinth in a pot, there are certain styles of gardening which require both the skill of the artist and the resources of the rich man; and among these must be numbered that formal style, combining landscape with architectural design, which came into existence in Italy at the period of the Renaissance, and for which Italy has since served as the model to many lands.

This style of gardening, which has left its traces throughout Italy, not only in the grounds of the great villas and palaces, but also in the disposition of more modest gardens, was the natural outcome of the architectural and art tendencies of the period. The fundamental idea which guided the original designers, in that age so keenly alive to all aspects of beauty, appears to have been a desire for unity between house and garden; a realization of the house as related to, and accordingly to be adjusted in harmony with, the surrounding landscape. The house was not considered as an isolated unit with some land around it which might or might not be devoted to the cultivation of flowers and trees; it was considered in its relation to the general surroundings, and they in relation to it; so that gardens, terraces, pools, groves, parterres, and all that composed the setting were not regarded as isolated features but as component parts of a whole. The architect of these days evidently considered that the outside was as much a part of the owner's home as the inside, and that, therefore, there must be harmony between all the relative and component parts of that home, whether beneath a roof or under the open sky.

Many of the great gardens of the Renaissance have passed through a variety of changes since they were first laid out, changes due either to periods of neglect during which some of their most salient features perished, or to periods of rearrangement in which these features were at least in part destroyed. But even so, the fundamental ideas which guided the original designers may still be sufficiently traced to convince us that this sense of harmony, of treating the design as a whole, played a leading part.

The Renaissance garden usually comprised certain features which surrounded, and were adjusted to, the house, being combined or proportioned or varied according to the formation of the land. These were the flower gardens, the terraces, the fountains and water-system, and the grove; and allied with all these, the stone-work or massed greenery which served architecturally for the formation, division and inclosure of all these.

One feature which the Italian gardens seldom exhibit, and never in perfection, is the smooth green lawn which, velvet-soft from centuries of care, lends such charm to the old gardens of England and America. In these countries even the smallest garden seldom lacks its "lawn;" in Italy even the greatest seldom possesses one; and such stretches of turf as may be sometimes seen are usually more in the nature of meadow grass, periodically scythed down, and occupying those parts where the garden assumes a more careless or park-like character. For the Italian garden is usually, however, luxuriant in its wealth of flowers, added to very definite lines and boundaries, divided and inclosed with stone walls, or with hedges of clipped

illex or cypress so dark and sharply trimmed as to resemble walls. Old statues, mossy with time, gleam white against this dark background; and, where the gardens are laid out upon a hillside, stone or marble steps and balustrades lead from terrace to terrace.

Another characteristic of the Italian garden is its inclosed nature. It is generally hidden from the eye of the casual passer-by. Indeed, in the cities, where wonderful old gardens often lie behind the massive stone fronts of frowning palaces or tall dark houses, it may be only the waving of a spray of roses or pomegranate over a high wall, or by a glimpse through some rarely opened door, that one gets a revelation of the space of light and loveliness lying beyond. But not only so is it in the city. Even in the country the gardens are usually walled in, and the gateways which lead into them made so high and solid that no glimpse of the interior may be obtained.

A delightful feature of the Italian garden is often the pergola, the long tunnel-like walk closely covered in by vines or roses, or by heavy flex, twisted and crooked through the centuries, until it is so thick that, even in the most blazing summer, but a faint tracery of light flickers through into the cool green shade. Another charm lies in the sound of running water, so delightful in the heat. Even a small garden is seldom without its fountain and little pool of goldfish; and in a large garden, the sound of dripping fountains is heard on every side.

The Italian flower garden is usually laid out in a parterre, a series of beds, often edged by low-clipped box hedges and divided by gravel walks. Along the edges of these walks orange and lemon trees are set during the warm season in great earthenware pots, and have a singularly beautiful and decorative effect. Other pots of flowering plants—azaleas, carnations, cinerarias, verbenas and innumerable other varieties, are also made use of to border paths, to group at the foot of statues, or to fill in any temporarily empty spaces in the flower beds, so that the effect of color and profusion may be maintained.

An "orangerie" or "lemon house"—a long stone, glass-fronted building for storing orange and lemon trees and other pot plants during the winter—forms an important feature of an Italian garden, and frequently occupies one side of the flower garden, facing south so that on warm days in winter the plants may benefit by the sun.

Among the trees most usually to be met with in Italian gardens are the cypress and stone-pine, whose dark evergreen foliage has such exquisite decorative effect against the golden sky of evening or the deep blue of summer. Then, too, there are thickets of laurestinus, myrtle and flex, where the nightingales sing in the short nights of summer to the music of the dripping fountains, while the old statues gleam white in the moonlight. There are hedges of pink roses where the flowers grow so thickly that hardly a leaf is seen; and banksia roses, white and yellow, pour in cascades over the old walls and down the dark spires of the cypresses. Flowering trees, too, in abundance: magnolias, oleanders, pink, white and crimson; pomegranates, with their fire-red blossoms; Judas trees and poincianas, purple-pink in the spring; lilacs; laburnums; wisterias like fountains of pale purple; orange trees scenting all the air with their perfume, while their golden fruit gleams among the glassy green, as in the old pictures—

Evening Frocks From Mandarin Skirts

Nearly every one has seen the lavishly embroidered Mandarin coats used effectively as evening wraps, but the possibility of a Mandarin skirt forming the foundation of a frock has not been as frequently demonstrated, though making a really stunning gown from one of these skirts is far from difficult.

Even skirts that are not in perfect condition may be used, for unless one wishes a rather glaring, bizarre frock, veiling the embroidered silk is preferable to using it with all the dazzling designs and brilliant colors in plain sight. Skirts on which the embroidery is a bit shabby are often found marked very reasonably in the decorating departments of shops.

Metal cloth in a shade that harmonizes with the silk is ideal for a bodice foundation, and for a double pointed apron-like piece to join bodice and skirt in front. Of course the bodice should be veiled with the same fabric used to cover the embroidered skirt and the apron.

Georgette crepe is excellent for veiling and will not add much to the cost of the frock as the grade that is slightly uneven in weave and texture may be used with quite as good effect as the more expensive quality.

One especially attractive gown too individual in design to be definitely dated, and that accordingly appeared in perfect taste for no less than three seasons, and which is still serving effectively, was fashioned from a skirt that had been purchased originally with the intention of cutting it and making a lamp shade and table cover, but which was so perfect it seemed a pity to subject it to the shears.

The silk, in a wonderful tone of dull olive-green, was elaborately embroidered in black, half a dozen shades of blue, and in copper thread. Narrow pointed panels and all edges were outlined with half-inch stripes of black brocade. Shimmering through its veiling of bright, though very dark blue georgette crepe, the effect of the embroidery was extremely good.

To make this unusual frock the Mandarin skirt was hung straight from a boned foundation girde, the broad, plain panels placed at front and back, the flaring sections over the hips. The foundation bodice, of green-gold metal cloth—not an expensive quality, by the way—was made extremely simple, sleeveless, cut round in front and to a pointed V in back.

Revere-like pieces of metal cloth, veiled with the sheerest tulle, tapered from a scant half inch at the shoulder to some four inches of width above the waistline in the back. Copper thread caught the georgette to the foundation around the front of the neck, while embroidered Mandarin

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EXCELSIOR MATTRESS CO.
12 Lehigh Street, New York, N. Y.

delighting in a more sunny location are geraniums, heliotropes, swansonia and asparagus. A young woman living in a family hotel last season procured a metal window box at a department store and had a beautiful flower garden at her south window the whole summer long. She planted geraniums of scarlet, pink and white, swansonia with its clusters of creamy locust-like blossoms, and sowed heliotrope seed that grew tufts of pearly white, fragrant flowers. Hardy climbing asparagus wound through the plants, up and over the window sill—a mass of cool green.

Beautifully artistic may be made the dormer window in the bungalow or any gently sloping roof, with carefully planned window boxes. Low-growing and drooping sorts of plants and vines may be used here to more graceful and artistic effect than in the lower windows. It will be necessary, too, to select those revealing in either sunshine or rough weather. To obtain the most pleasing effect the color of the roof, too, should be taken into consideration. In one ivory-colored bungalow, low, wide windows were slashed into a red roof. White alyssum softened the beds of the window boxes and made a vine grew over the edges and crept gracefully downward on the roof, its rich green showing in pleasing contrast against the red. The somber tobacco-brown of another bungalow roof was relieved with boxes of gay dwarf nasturtiums and thunbergia vine. The nasturtiums were a riot of color against the dull background, and the vine grew down over the roof a length of six feet, beautiful with yellow butterfly-like flowers.

A cool restful effect should be striven for in the planting of the porch box because these boxes are literally lived with in the hot afternoons of the summer months. Vividly colored flowers may well be eliminated here, adhering more closely to cool green ferns and flowers in soft harmonious colors. Soft velvety petunias, white alyssum and heliotrope in dainty blue are delightful to mix in with the green feathery fronds of ferns.

Hanging baskets are an asset of distinctive beauty to any veranda. To possess all the hanging baskets you sometimes crave would prove expensive indeed, if purchased prepared by a florist. Thanks be, however, splendid creations may be arranged at home at small cost. Open wire baskets for this purpose can be purchased at the shops at very reasonable prices. It is not necessary to purchase greenhouse moss for the basket lining as most of us find it convenient and desirable to go woods roaming and gather the beautiful mosses growing there. The wire baskets should be firmly lined with the moss, then the soil filled in, in which to set the plants or sow seeds. Nothing is better than woods dirt and this can be secured when the moss is gathered.

A strikingly effective hanging basket and one quite original and new, is created with the exclusive use of canary bird vine. The real beauty of this vine lies in its flowers, which resemble yellow canary birds with expanded wings. Imagine the beauty of this basket hung on a sunny side of the veranda! The seeds should be sown in the basket in April or May. The vine is a rapid grower, exceeding 10 feet if permitted to grow unmoled. For this reason it is necessary to cut back the runners occasionally as they droop too far below the basket.

Where a variegated basket is desired, plants of upright growth and with bright-colored leaves may be chosen for the center of the basket, followed by a row of low-growing plants like verbenas, pansies or candy-tuft, then the outer edge filled in with drooping vines to creep over the sides and away their tendrils gracefully below. Marandina, smilax and thunbergia vine are excellent specimens for this purpose. Sprenger asparagus is beautiful, too, having drooping chenille-like fronds four feet long.

Ferns are a never ending source of delight for the hanging basket. In the younger stages of growth they work in splendidly with plants and vines. A healthy fern with two or more years' growth would prove within itself a basket of marvelous beauty. As the fronds grow they start bending and drooping gracefully and new delicate green ones continually shoot up and fill the center of the basket.

Window Boxes and Hanging Baskets

The window gardener who failed during the month of March to select and plant the seeds of suitable annuals in indoor boxes to hasten her blooms still has golden opportunity in greenhouse plants, slips from house plants, and seeds of a few desirable annuals that grow rapidly and bloom early.

The latter, if carefully selected, will do much in timely season to add to the beauty and perfection of boxes and baskets, and the cost of seeds is slight. An attractive planting for a low window ledge, if partially shaded, might be started with just a few plants from the hothouse, such as Begonia Vernon, two or three vivid-leaved coleus, and ferns. Any unfilled space could be planted with seeds of Sultan's balsam which, as the season advanced, would complete the artistic effect with splashes of color—scarlet, pink, orange-red, and salmon.

Some beautiful window-box plants

Applied Art in Norway

For some years a society called Brukskunst, applied art, has existed in Norway, the leaders of which are representative of the artists, the craftsmen and the men of the trades and industries. Its aim is to raise the general level of taste among the buyers and among the producers. It wishes to induce the buyers to raise the standard of their requirements as to shape, quality and color. A market for the "good" things produced must be provided; purchasers must not be satisfied with the "bad" things. Its aim is also to bring the buyer and the seller into touch with one another. It wants to show the public the difference between the ugly and the beautiful, it wants also to produce beautiful modern works of art, to raise the individual sense of beauty and to combat the over-zeal for antiquities.

An attempt to raise what may be called the "art industry" seems to be more needed in Norway than in the neighboring countries; Norwegian traditions having been completely broken about 1800. All things used in the daily life must be practically useful and artistically beautiful, the first hand book issued by the society declares. It is because of the importance of the place of the home in the social structure that the promoters of the society feel impelled to undertake this work, not on behalf of the well-to-do who can afford to command the services of competent artists, but on behalf of those who have to buy the less expensive manufactured goods, often the surplus of foreign wholesale industry. To adorn the homes, to make any little thing in the house simple, practical, strong and fine, is, it is felt, to bring culture to the home and promote love for it, and therefore Brukskunst claims a place in modern social work. It is felt, too, that Brukskunst will help to provide home markets for Norwegian industry. It is pointed out that the society will not compete with the general trade, but will remain independent, with wholly idealistic aims.

Up to the present time the chief work of the society has been the arranging of special exhibitions, special branches of the various industries being passed in review. These exhibitions have covered Norwegian ceramic art, the art of printing in Norway, new homes, showing furnished interiors and Norwegian silver-work.

With a view to bringing in new ideas, special exhibitions of the applied art of other countries have been arranged, such as an exhibition of Danish furniture and Danish garden sculpture. Such exhibitions aim at bringing producers and the public into closer touch and at setting forth the achievements of Norwegian handicrafts and industries. The society is still in its infancy and has not yet been able to carry out all its plans, among which are the starting of a periodical and of a bureau through which artists and craftsmen may get into touch with one another.

In Washing Waists

To prevent white silk shirtwaists from turning yellow, wash them in warm suds, use white soap, do not rub soap on the silk, dry indoors or in the shade, and press with an iron which is not too hot.



Charming Gardens

Every lover of nature will appreciate the beauty of the most unusual pictures in color which are used to illustrate a delightful book instructing Mr. Loring Underwood, a LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OF BOSTON.

These pictures show many charming gardens in full bloom, and by the use of "direct color" photographs they are brought for the first time, before garden clubs and other societies in a graphic and instructive manner. Mr. Underwood, who has made a careful study of old New England gardens, has recorded them in actual true color photographs. He uses his knowledge as a LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT to explain the value of the old New England way of designing and planting gardens to be lived in, not merely to be looked at in pictures. Given in these lectures is of decided value to the beginner in gardening as well as to the experienced.

For particulars of LECTURE, address: Mr. Loring Underwood
45 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.

Interesting History

A LINEN STORE SINCE 1796

Advertisers in Christian Science Periodicals since 1886

The following is an exact reproduction of an advertisement that appeared in The Christian Science Journal, January, 1886:

T. D. WHITNEY & CO.,

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON INDUSTRY
OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Member of the Manchester Royal Exchange Reports That Trade Prospects Are Brightening and Points to Many Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—"Prospects are certainly brightening, and the market is undoubtedly better," said a member of the Manchester Royal Exchange to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the course of a conversation on the state of the cotton trade. "But," he added, "I would not go so far as Sir Edwin Stockton, and say that the cotton industry had turned the corner. We are approaching the corner, but we have not actually turned it."

"There are many signs of improvement in the cotton trade," the exchange member continued, "such as an increase in the number of inquiries, and better reports from the various firms. I, myself, can thankfully report a distinct change for the better, but the best sign of all, I think, is a strong rumor, which may prove to be altogether baseless, to the effect that Liverpool cotton brokers are buying up all the cotton they can get hold of in anticipation of a rise in prices. To do this they have been compelled to call in a great deal of the money lent by them to the companies which re-stocked many of the mills during the cotton boom of last year. This money was lent on the understanding that the borrowers would buy their cotton exclusively from the members. The calling in of this money by the Liverpool cotton brokers has, of course, canceled the arrangement, and mill owners will now be free to buy from whom they like, which, in my opinion, should help to stimulate the market. Yes, things are undeniably better."

Cotton manufacturing associations in Lancashire are still protesting against the increase in Indian cotton import duties from 7½ to 11 per cent ad valorem. The opposition, however, has produced no effect on the government, and the increase is now in operation.

A good sign at the moment is the steadiness of the raw cotton market. It has not changed as much or as rapidly, and compared to the position a few days ago, prices are a little higher. Fully middling American cotton shows a tendency to go back to 3d. and 9d. a pound, and Egyptian cotton has risen from 13d. to 15d. a pound.

It is in the yarn and cloth sections of the trade that we are looking for the most encouraging change. Many are now inclined to believe that the worst of the decline is over, and that after the spring holiday the situation will improve. A large number of firms closed down for periods varying from three to ten days for the spring holidays. By the end of the stoppages there will, no doubt, be a livelier demand for goods. Both for yarn and cloth there have been better inquiries, especially from India. As indicating how slack the markets have been this year, it may be said that the world's supplies of British cotton cloth during the first two months (January and February) have been less than one-third the quantity dealt with in normal times. There is, however, a better tone or hope with regard to the near future, the prices offered tending toward a higher level, but not yet of any great importance.

OIL SHARES STRONG
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Oil shares were strong on the stock exchange yesterday and the group displayed more activity. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-16 and Mexican Eagle 6¼. Industrial issues were hard. Hopes that the Bank of England would reduce its rate of discount in the near future offset the underwriting of a new £7,000,000 7½ per cent Indian loan at par.

Continental loans held well. French descriptions improved with the francs on expectations of favorable developments with regard to reparations. There was little interest in home rails, the disposition being to wait for a settlement of the strike of the coal miners. The group was mixed. Argentine rails lacked steadiness. Consols for money 48½. Grand Trunk 4, De Beers 11½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 25d. per ounce, money 5½ per cent. Discount rates: short 5½ per cent, three months 6½.

SUGAR PRICE REDUCTIONS
NEW YORK, New York.—Reductions in sugar prices were announced by leading refiners yesterday. The American Sugar Refining Company dropped hard sugars to 7.50 cents, and soft sugars 10 points, to 7.40 cents, while the Refiners Sugar Refinery reduced its price for refined sugar from 8 cents to 7.50 cents, less 2 per cent for cash. Arbuckle Brothers and the Federal Sugar Company cut prices on hard grades to 7.45 cents, less 2 per cent for cash, and to 7.40 cents for soft grades.

MARKET AVERAGES
NEW YORK, New York.—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday
30 rails	48.88	48.88	48.88	48.88	48.88
25 industrials	71.15	71.15	71.15	71.15	71.15
25 copper	32.72	32.72	32.72	32.72	32.72

LARGE COPPER SALE
NEW YORK, New York.—A contract for 3,000,000 pounds of copper has been placed by the Western Union Telegraph Company with a selling interest. Deliveries will begin after the end of May. The price is withheld.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Boston Fish Bureau report shows the total catch of fresh fish received at Boston in 1920 was 118,559,902 pounds, exceeding the previous high receipts in 1918 by over 9,000,000 pounds.

German rivet manufacturers have announced 300 marks reduction per metric ton in the price of heavy rivets and 150 marks in the price of lighter rivets.

The American Smelting & Refining Company is planning to reopen a number of its Mexican properties. The Mexican railroad and labor situation has materially improved, and by June the mines and smelters are expected to be running at a higher rate of capacity.

What is believed to be the world's largest aluminum deposit has been discovered north of Tapolozza, Hungary. It is estimated that it contains 150,000,000 tons of aluminum.

DANISH SHIPPING
COMPANY REPORT

Dividend of 40 Per Cent Paid for 1920, Compared With 60 Per Cent in Preceding Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, which now boasts a fleet of 120 steamers, two Diesel motor vessels, one four-mast barque, one coal elevator, 14 sea-going lighters, and 37 covered sloops, representing an aggregate tonnage of 203,466 registered tons gross, with 13 steamers and two Diesel motor vessels in order, last year earned 146,100,000 kroner gross, with a net surplus of 25,600,000 kroner (compared with 69,890,000 kroner for the previous year), all expenses having increased greatly during 1920.

It was stated in the report that while a trip out again back of one of the American boats before the war entailed an expense of some 200,000 kroner, the expense per trip during 1920 averaged 1,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive a dividend of 40 per cent (compared with 60 per cent for the previous year) in addition to a bonus 6 per cent debenture equal to the share. The share-capital is 30,000,000 kroner and reserves 65,700,000 kroner. The fleet stands booked at 50,500,000 kroner. German shipping and the low mark exchange have made themselves felt, more especially in connection with the Mediterranean trade.

REACTIONARY TREND
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Pools yesterday resumed their bullish operations in speculative stocks, especially oil, but made little headway because of the reactionary trend manifested by rails and industrials. Steels hardened on moderate supporting orders, but fell back again with other industrials when specialists and local traders recorded additional losses. Call money on the stock exchange was 6 per cent, though it was obtainable as low as 5 per cent in the outside market. Sales totaled 411,000 shares.

The close was irregular. Studebaker 73½, up ½; International Paper 59½, off 1¼; Steel 81½, up ½; Atlantic Gulf 55½, off 1¼; Canadian Pacific 109½, up ½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.92½	\$3.92½	\$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0726	.0723½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0747½	.0732	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1730	.1730	.1930
Lira	.0485½	.0476½	.1930
Guilder	.3458	.3470	.4020
German marks	.0154	.0157½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.59	.588	...
Argentine pesos	.2145	.21875	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0850	.0875	.1930
Pesetas	.13851930
Swedish kroner	.23752680
Norwegian kroner	.162680
Danish kroner	.18102680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices advanced sharply yesterday, after new record lows had again been reached. Closing prices were more than 2 points higher than the previous close, with May at 1.25½ and July at 1.05½. Corn closed several points higher, with May at 59½, July at 62½, and September at 64½. Lower quotations on hogs pulled down provisions. May barley 40b, May rye 1.18½b, July rye 97½b, September rye 89½b, May pork 15.20b, July pork 15.50b, May lard 9.65, July lard 10.05b, May ribs 8.87b, July ribs 9.20.

PRUDENCE - BONDS

Prudence Bonds

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REVIVAL IN WOOL
IS SLOW BUT SURE

Market Still Heavy and Far From Satisfactory, but Demand Is Steadily Gaining in Various Parts of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The demand for wool products revives slowly throughout the world in consequence of the war, but surely it is reviving. The recovery of the market is unquestionably most pronounced in this country but reports from the European continent indicate that the people there are buying some goods and as fast as their buying power permits their needs are being supplied. A tremendous weight of wool lies waiting to be consumed, however, and so, in spite of the need for clothes, especially in the Old World, the market is heavy, and to many, far from encouraging.

"Stabilization" is the cry heard most insistently at the moment. Especially is this the watchword of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, which controls all of the old wools which have been purchased by the British Government as a war measure from the colonies, including the recent purchase from the Union of South Africa, and the new clip of Australia, under the recent agreement, which it is now proposed to extend over a three-year period. At the close of the London sales last week Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Wool Administrator for the British Government, issued a statement concerning the necessity for the fixing of prices in order to insure stabilization. It is his contention that the tremendous surplus of wool demands absolute control and the fixing of minimum prices in order to insure stability.

Improvement Expected

Under the prices prevailing in the open markets of the world, the sheep industry could not survive, unless conditions changed. It must be said, however, that there is reason to believe that freights and growing costs are likely to be cut down in the near future and these reductions will act in favor of lower and yet profitable prices for wool. For the present and possibly for several years, it is held by the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, nevertheless, that prices must be fixed considerably above the present open market level and Sir Arthur Goldfinch goes so far as to say that some other principal producing countries are quite likely to adopt price-fixing. There are a good many in the wool and wool manufacturing business in England, needless to say, who do not agree very closely on this proposition and the importers who had wools which they were able to offer freely in the recent London sales (very little of the government wool was offered) met the market as a general rule. On the basis of the open market, London closed at a decline, generally of 15 per cent from the close of the preceding series. These prices were 25 to 30 per cent below the level of the values which were fixed by the Realization Association for the restricted wools.

Little Business Abroad

In the Australasian markets all trading, both at private and public treaty, is suspended, except perhaps for a little pulled wool. At the River Plate little business is reported.

In the United States the demand for wool continues on the moderate scale which was noted a week ago, with prices showing little change. Stocks of wool in this country are heavy, as elsewhere, approximating a two years' normal supply, including the new incoming clip. The encouraging thing about the American market is that the manufacturers have been receiving good orders and the spinners and combers are also beginning to get some fair orders.

In the west shearing is becoming more general, some clipping being done even as far north as southern Wyoming. The growers are inclined to hold their wools in the hope that the enactment of the tariff bill may give the market greater confidence and so induce the eastern dealers to pay more for their wools. Thus far very little business has been done in the west on the new clip wools, and there is still a very large weight of the old clip—figured conservatively at 50 per cent—still in the hands of the growers.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Tone of Market Has Improved and Manufacturers Have Cut Prices Following Drop in Pig

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The tone of the market has noticeably improved recently, and the impression is gaining ground that the worst has been seen of the depression which has for so many weeks affected the iron and steel trades. To some extent the improved sentiment is due to a demand springing up from the far eastern markets. The actual volume of business that has passed has not been of large proportions, but the trade shows a tendency to expand. In many cases Japanese and Indian buyers have made bids at below current prices, but the margin between their limits and sellers' figures shows a tendency to decrease. It is unfortunate that British quotations on the majority of lines are still considerably above continental prices, although for important orders British sellers are inclined to offer favorable terms.

German works are understood to have withdrawn their quotations, but this has passed almost unnoticed in the market, and under the existing conditions of bad trade, their withdrawal is scarcely likely to affect prices. Belgian and French export quotations have not materially altered of late, but at the end of March the wages of Belgian workmen were reduced, and this may result in fresh drops in continental prices.

In the home market British manufacturers have reduced their figures for several descriptions of iron and steel material by 2 to 2½. This has followed the recent reduction in pig iron values. It is still too early to see how far this will be effectual in inducing buying, but there is a disposition on the part of buyers to await the outcome of the negotiations between the colliery proprietors and the miners before entering the market.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. May 11.92, July 12.54, October 13.10, December 13.55, January 13.70. Spot quiet, middling 12.15.

RESOURCES LOWER
IN NATIONAL BANKS

Reduction in Loans Is Not as Great as Drop in Deposits According to the United States Comptroller's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A reduction in bank deposits without a corresponding drop in loans has resulted in a reduction in the resources of the national banks so that the percentage of loans to deposits on February 21 was 75.46 per cent, compared with 74.31 per cent on December 29 and 70.70 per cent on February 23, 1920, according to the statement of the United States Comptroller of the Currency.

Total resources, exclusive of rediscounts, of all reporting national banks as of February 21, the date of the last call, show a reduction of \$1,060,148,000, as compared with the aggregate on December 29 last and of \$1,554,889,000 from the total reported February 23, 1919. The greatest reduction occurred in New York City, where resources of national banks fell \$455,679,000. The declines reported by other cities follow: Cleveland, \$153,296,000; Philadelphia, \$42,667,000; St. Louis, \$35,411,000; Boston, \$35,306,000; and San Francisco, \$31,765,000.

Reduction in the resources of the national banks in the other 51 reserve cities ranged from \$17,000,000 to \$12,000,000, while the country national banks in only 12 states reported small increases in resources, the greatest amount, \$4,572,000, being reported in Michigan, and the smallest, \$138,000, in Mississippi.

Loans and discounts, exclusive of paper rediscounted, to the extent of \$1,144,977,000, principally with the federal reserve banks, were reported at \$11,680,837,000, a reduction since December 29, 1920, of \$414,458,000, and a reduction since February 23, 1920, of \$313,686,000.

Holdings of national banks in United States Government securities on February 21 last amounted to \$2,047,234,000, a decline since the date of the preceding call of \$84,339,000 and a reduction since the date of the

call a year ago of \$412,190,000.

The amount of other bonds and securities, etc., owned by national banks was likewise reduced, the reduction since December 29, 1920, amounting to \$9,879,000, and since February 23, 1920, \$4,352,000.

The balances of national banks on deposit with other banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with the Federal Reserve banks, amounted to \$2,581,397,000, which was \$223,514,000 less than the amount of balances due these banks on December 29, 1920, and a reduction of \$785,142,000 since February 23, 1920.

Total cash in vault was reduced between the dates of the last two calls, to the amount of \$96,627,000, but the amount held February 21, 1921, was \$21,022,000 in excess of the amount reported for February 23, 1920.

The total deposits of these banks were \$15,478,354,000, being \$796,403,000 less than the amount reported December 29, 1920, and a reduction since the date of the corresponding call in 1920 of \$1,456,768,000. Of the total deposits held by national banks on February 21, 1921, \$9,074,042,000 were demand deposits, including United States deposits, \$3,712,430,000 were time deposits, including postal savings deposits, while the amount on deposit with other banks and bankers, including certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, was \$2,691,882,000.

The liability of national banks on February 21, 1921, on account of bills payable, was \$781,452,000, of which amount \$658,283,000 were bills payable with the federal reserve banks, making the total liability of national banks on account of bills payable and rediscounts \$1,925,529,000, a reduction since December 29, 1920, of \$417,134,000 and a reduction since February 23, 1920, of \$139,061,000.

FRENCH EXPORTS
EXCEED IMPORTS

PARIS, France.—French exports for the first quarter of 1921 exceeded imports by 129,181,000 francs and surpassed exports for the first quarter of last year by nearly one million francs. Imports for the first quarter of this year totaled 5,339,307,000 francs and exports 5,468,488,000. During the first three months of 1920 the imports more than doubled the exports.

TRADING BY BARTER
PUT IN OPERATION

New York Concern Exchanges Merchandise for Seeds and Finds Scheme Works Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Barter is now in successful operation as a solution of the present difficulties in the foreign trade situation, according to a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Ernest Wilslev, head of the firm of E. Wilslev & Co. He said that during the past few months actual cargoes of seeds and other commodities had been brought to this port in exchange for general merchandise, and that as far as he could see there would be no difficulty in continuing the process as long as exchange difficulties remained.

The principal phase of this system of barter is the selection of the product to be imported rather than the export material as the basis for the transaction. Thus, instead of a concern selling locomotives entering the market of a foreign country and taking what products they may offer in return, the owner of the foreign goods states to a representative of an exporting house what he has, and a general statement of what he wants in return. The exporter then looks over the domestic market, and arranges for both shipments, disposing of the imported goods on their arrival. Under this system, Mr. Wilslev has obtained seeds from Denmark, which have been disposed of at wholesale without the least trouble, and other commodities from Brazil and Java, which, on account of the present stagnation in the wholesale market in these products, he is now disposing of at retail, at a price far below the present market, largely on account of the elimination of difficulties of exchange. Other goods taken in exchange for general merchandise include camels and other artistic manufactures from Italy. He stated that he was receiving similar orders from the foreign customers frequently, and had had no difficulty in filling them satisfactorily. In each case, the barter proposal had come from the foreign dealer.

NEW ISSUE

\$13,734,000

Puget Sound Power and Light Company

General and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Gold Bonds "Series A"

Dated May 2, 1921.

Due May 1, 1941.

Redeemable on any interest payment date prior to and including May 1, 1926, at 105; thereafter decreasing ½% annually to 101 on November 1, 1933; and thereafter to and including May 1, 1940, at 101 and thereafter at 100

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal Income Tax to an amount not exceeding 2% which it may lawfully pay at the source

The Puget Sound Power & Light Company owns and operates one of the most extensive and important electric light and power systems in the United States, doing the greater part of the commercial electric light and power business in the Puget Sound District of the State of Washington, including the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Everett.

This system includes five hydro-electric plants with an installed generating capacity of 109,000 h. p. and reserve steam plants of 46,450 h. p. and an extensive transmission and distribution system.

The Company, principally through subsidiaries, does a part of the electric railway business in the same territory, except in Seattle where the street railway lines are owned and operated by the city which purchases power from the company.

These bonds will be secured by a mortgage which covers, in the opinion of counsel, substantially all property now or hereafter owned by the Company, except securities hereafter acquired but not made the basis of the issue of General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, subject to various underlying mortgage liens, and will be further secured by a direct first lien on \$13,734,000 City of Seattle Municipal Street Railway 5% Bonds maturing serially.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

(For the years ended March 31)

	1921	1920
Gross Earnings	\$10,140,238	\$9,225,382
Operating Expenses and Taxes	5,832,598	5,596,405
Net Operating Income	\$4,307,640	\$3,628,977
*Income from Other Sources	750,000	750,000
Net Earnings	\$5,057,640	\$4,378,977
Annual Interest requirements of Bonded Debt	2,299,250	
Balance	\$2,758,390	

*Income from \$15,000,000 City of Seattle Municipal Street Railway 5% Bonds.

Net earnings over twice annual interest charges on Bonded Debt

The mortgage will provide for a sinking fund of \$400,000 per annum to be used to purchase "Series A" Bonds if offered at not exceeding the call price, or for improvements to property. The aggregate sinking fund payments will amount to \$7,600,000.

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 97½ and accrued interest, yielding about 7¾%

Lee, Higginson & Co. Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.
Estabrook & Co.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ROBINS DRY DOCK
TEAM WINS TITLE

Defeats the Scullins Steel Football Club of St. Louis in the Final of the United States Association Football Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—The soccer football championship of the United States passed back to the east Tuesday, when the Robins Dry Dock Football Club of Brooklyn, New York, defeated the Scullins Steel Football Club of St. Louis, Missouri, 4 goals to 2 in the final match of the National Challenge Cup competition, annually conducted by the United States Football Association.

It was a hard contest, in which the Brooklyn organization displayed superior powers of endurance and greater tenacity than the lighter, and, in the first half, speedier St. Louis team, an all-American-born combination. The absence of the Scullins' regular goal keeper, Shahan, was an important factor in the result. Hennessy, substituting between the up-rights, played almost every shot at his goal with his feet and in consequence of his unfamiliarity with the position two of the Robins quartet of tallies were cheaply earned.

On the whole the standard of soccer was rather below that established in National Cup finals. Throughout the first half it was a brilliant contest, played at a very fast pace and with the honors about even. At half-time the score was tied at 2 to 2. The Scullins, however, could not maintain the pace they had set, and midway in the second half a rift appeared in the defense through which Sweeney and McKelvey put the deciding shots. Robins won the toss and chose the east goal. A cross-field breeze favored neither side, but carried many kicks on high out of bounds. The Scullins pressed and Schwarz shot wide by inches two minutes after the start. A moment later Ratigan, with one of the few spurts he exhibited during the afternoon, forced a corner. Sweeney laid up high and O'Hanlon cleared nicely. Brannigan broke away for a 30-yard run, Clarke fouling him as he neared the goal area. Sweeney soon forced a corner, a shot standing off O'Hanlon, and Hennessy contributed a fine save off Hodge before Clarke shot above the bar.

St. Louis organized a firm attack 15 minutes after the kickoff, and in its culmination Bechtold, close in, from a pass by Nolan scored the first goal. Half a minute later McGuire equalized with a "fluky" lob from 15 feet out.

Three minutes later, Bechtold, from a scrimmage, hooked a brilliant shot with his left foot into the lower right-hand corner of the net, the drive curving away and giving Rensulli no chance. This put St. Louis again in the fore. It was distinctive of the Scullins' play and the first half that few assaults were unproductive. They forced no corners to the Robins 5 and St. Louis took 18 goal kicks to Robins 3. Rensulli had but 2 saves and Hennessy 4.

The game was 29 minutes old when Brady blocked a drive from Ratigan's puntant toe, only to have Hodge snap up the ball on the rebound and beat Hennessy with a well-placed shot. The balance of the half was a seesawing affair. After the restart, Brannigan forced the first Scullins corner, to no avail. Ratigan took a free kick just outside the goal area on Zarsche's foul, but his drive was blocked. Wilkes Referee doing most of the pressing, 19 minutes after the interval, Sweeney headed in a goal, putting the Ship Repairers in front. His counter followed aerial play resulting from a throw in on the right.

Immediately St. Louis pressed and Rensulli was given a difficult save by McCarthy. Ratigan, in the goal mouth shot high over a moment later. Bechtold, off a short pass by Brannigan, missed a wide opening and Robins resumed the offensive. Fine combination play enabled McKelvey to score from his wing, off a short pass by McGuire, virtually clinching the victory. St. Louis rallied and in the final five minutes forced two corners, but the new champions blocked their goal, content with their 2-goal advantage.

The summary:

ROBINS
Sweeney, O'Connell, Ratigan, Brannigan, McGuire, O'Hanlon, Clarke, Brady, Hodge, Hennessy.
Score—Robins Dry Dock Football Club 4, Scullins Steel Football Club 2. Goals—McGuire, Hodge, Sweeney, McKelvey for Robins; Bechtold 2 for Scullins. Linesmen—J. E. Schofield, Bristol, Conn. Linesman—George Carroll, Greystone, N. J. and J. W. Smith, Fall River, Mass. Field Judge—A. W. Keane, Springfield, Mass. Time of Halves—45 minutes.

DRAKE NINE BEATS IOWA STATE TWICE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
AMES, Iowa—Iowa State College lost its first two baseball games of the Missouri Valley Conference season here Monday and Tuesday to Drake University, the first by a score of 2 to 0, and the second 5 to 1. The ability of the Ames men to hit the Drake pitchers was largely responsible for the defeat.

The first contest was closely played, but Drake rallied in the seventh and ninth innings ended the visitors 1 run in each inning. Iowa State came

closest to scoring in the ninth inning, when, with one man out, and one on first, W. L. Davis '22 hit into left field for two bases. Efforts to score failed when the next two men went out on infield plays.

R. B. Goode '21, Drake pitcher, was the star of the second game. He struck out 15 Ames batters and allowed only 2 hits. One of these was a home run by G. W. Mahony '23 in the fourth inning. Mahony secured the other Iowa State hit in the second. Drake scored 1 run in the first inning, 1 in the fourth, and 3 in the fifth. The score by innings:

FIRST GAME	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Drake	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 4
Iowa State	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Batteries	Niggemeyer and Given; Morrison and Petty. Umpire—McFarland. Time—1h. 43m.

SECOND GAME	
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Drake	1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 5 7
Iowa State	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Batteries	Goode and Given; Greutzmacher, Bailey and Petty. Umpire—McFarland. Time—1h. 50m.

FOUR GAMES PLAYED IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	1	.800
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
Boston	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
St. Louis	1	5	.167

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn
Philadelphia at New York
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Chicago at St. Louis
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
New York 5, Boston 5
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—There were four games played in the National Baseball League yesterday. The New York Giants captured another game from the Boston Braves, 9 to 5. Boston, batting hard, made 12 hits and but 1 error. Brooklyn broke a tie in the ninth inning of their game with Philadelphia and scored 2 runs which gave a 4-to-2 victory. Smith opposed Smith in the pitcher's box for each team and both allowed 12 hits, in which neither team made an error. Both Pittsburgh and Chicago made 12 hits, but the former turned out a victor by 6 to 5. Cincinnati won a closely contested game from St. Louis by 5 to 4.

CINCINNATI WINS CLOSE GAME
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati and St. Louis scored in the ninth inning, which gave a closely contested game to the latter by 5 to 4. The score by innings:

ININGS	
Cincinnati	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5
Batteries	Rixey and Wingo; Haines and Dillhoefer. Umpire—Rigler and Moran.

BOSTON LOSES TO NEW YORK
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The New York Giants took another game from Boston, 9 to 5. Jack Scott, pitching for the Braves, issued four passes in the first inning, allowing the Giants to score the first tally. The score by innings:

ININGS	
New York	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 12
Batteries	Nehf, Barnes and Snyder; Townsend, Scott, Fillingim and Pierotti. Umpire—Brennan and Emslie.

BROOKLYN WINS 4 TO 2
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Brooklyn broke a tie with Philadelphia in the ninth inning and scored 2 runs for a 4-to-2 victory. Smith opposed Smith in the pitcher's box and each allowed 12 hits. The score by innings:

ININGS	
Brooklyn	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12
Batteries	Smith and Miller; G. Smith and Bruggy. Umpire—Hart and McCormick.

PITTSBURGH WINS CLOSE GAME
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Cubs failed to make their ninth inning rally produce more than one run and lost to Pittsburgh, 6 to 5. Maranville played the way for two of the Pittsburghers' scores. The score by innings:

ININGS	
Pittsburgh	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 12
Batteries	Carlson, Glanzer and Schmidt; Freeman, Bailey, Cheever and O'Farrell. Umpire—O'Day and Quigley.

PURPLE STARTS
BASEBALL AGAIN

Northwestern University Has Re-established This Sport for the First Time Since 1917—George Sawtelle Is the Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University has reestablished baseball as one of the major college sports this year for the first time since 1917. George Sawtelle, a new member of the coaching staff at Northwestern, is directing the practice of the squad. He is thoroughly trained in the fundamentals of the amateur sport.

His task at Northwestern this spring is to lay the foundation for future teams. No member of the present squad was in the university when the sport was abandoned on account of the war four years ago. As a result Coach Sawtelle is endeavoring to develop men as a nucleus for a team for next year rather than to undertake to make a winning team from men entirely new in conference competition. With this end in view, the prospects of the squad are encouraging.

The team is weak from the standpoint of batters. The outfield will perhaps hold its own better than the infield as has been indicated by the good fielding by the men for the former positions in the games that have been played. The most promising candidates for pitcher in the first line are C. W. Palmer '23, K. W. Jennings '21, and Leroy Nelson '23. W. P. Heilmann '21, D. J. Harris '21, and Ray Curtis '22, will each be tried out behind the bat. N. E. Anderson '21, is counted on for the best work on first base. He has had considerable experience in amateur baseball and has done creditable work since the opening of the practice season. It is now expected that J. W. Black '22 and Nelson, the pitcher, will be close contenders for the regular position at second base.

Third base will be played by either Harold Sandercock '23, or D. B. Rost '23, while George Bryant '22 captain of the team, will play shortstop. Bryant is the outstanding member of the team in baseball experience and aggressiveness.

A number of men are working for the positions in the outfield, but no definite selection has been made for the three places. I. P. Rieger '21, Coach Sawtelle's best batter, P. C. Welcker '23, C. H. Barker '23, H. R. Coleman '23, and J. D. Wootan '23 are perhaps the most promising material for the outfield.

G. H. RUTH SCORES
SECOND HOME RUN

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston
New York at Philadelphia
Detroit at Chicago
St. Louis at Cleveland

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 8, Boston 4.
Washington 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 9, Cleveland 6.
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston
New York at Philadelphia
Detroit at Chicago
St. Louis at Cleveland
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
New York 5, Boston 4
Washington 6, Philadelphia 4
Detroit 5, Cleveland 6
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Only three games took place in the American Baseball League yesterday. The Chicago game at St. Louis being postponed. G. H. Ruth made his second home run of the season in the seventh inning of the New York and Boston game, which New York won by 8 to 4. Washington overcame an early lead of 3 runs made by Philadelphia and won easily by 6 to 4. Clarence Walker, left fielder for the Athletics, made a sprint and caught a ball with one hand near the foul line, which was hit by Rice, Detroit making 18 hits defeated Cleveland by 9 to 6.

RUTH SCORES SECOND HOME RUN
NEW YORK, New York—G. H. Ruth recorded his second home run of the season in the seventh inning of the New York-Boston game which the Highlanders won, 8 to 4. Quinn held the visitors safe until the ninth inning when he eased up and allowed three runs. Score by innings:

ININGS	
New York	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 4 9
Batteries	Quinn and Schang; Rugg and Ruel. Umpire—Nallin, Wilson and Dineen.

DETROIT BEATS CLEVELAND
DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit turned the tables on Cleveland and made 18 hits for a 9 to 6 victory. Mails, who opened the pitching for Cleveland, was soon driven from the pitchers box. The score by innings:

ININGS	
Detroit	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 10
Batteries	O'Neill, Oldham, Stewart and Ahmicht; Mails, Clark, Petty and Nunamaker. Umpire—Chill and Owens.

WASHINGTON WINS 6 TO 4
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington overcame an early lead of three runs and won easily from Philadelphia, 6 to 4. Clarence Walker, Athletic leftfielder, robbed S. Rice of what looked like a home run when

he made a desperate sprint and caught Rice's hit with one hand near the foul line. The Athletics' three runs in the first were made on three singles and a triple. The score by innings:

ININGS	
Washington	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 6 10
Batteries	Erickson, Zachary and Chirley; Healy, Harris, Rommel and Perkins. Umpire—Connolly and Mortality.

DRAKE TO HOLD
RELAY MEET SOON

Sixty-Five Schools Have Entered Preliminaries to Be Held at the Drake University Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DES MOINES, Iowa—The twelfth annual Drake University relay meet, which will be held at the Drake University Stadium, next Saturday, April 23, will again set a record in attendance, judging by the entries received by Athletic Director M. B. Banks.

Last year all records for schools represented and number of teams and athletes competing were shattered when 15 universities, 17 colleges and 28 high schools put men in the various events, 525 athletes taking part in the meet.

This year 65 schools have sent preliminary entries, all of the large middle western universities that send teams annually being again in the line with the exception of the University of Michigan, which abandoned the Drake classic in favor of a trip to the far west for a dual meet with the University of California.

This year the usual 100-yard dash will be held again but in addition there is to be a 120-yard high hurdle event. Efforts were made to obtain the entry of Charles Paddock, the star of the University of Southern California. In the short dash, but word was received early this week that Paddock would be unable to compete either here or at the Pennsylvania relays a week later. Instead he will remain in the west for meets there.

However, the best dash men and hurdlers in the middle west will compete in the special events. J. L. Griffith of the University of Illinois, who founded the Drake relay while athletic director at the local university, has consented to serve as official starter and Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at the University of Chicago, will act as referee. The entries in the university and college sections follow:

University—Iowa State College, University of Iowa, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, Notre Dame University, University of Minnesota, Purdue University, University of Nebraska, Grinnell College, University of Missouri, University of Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College, Northwestern University and Drake University.
College—Coe, Cornell, Beloit, Carleton, Hamlin, Knox, Iowa Wesleyan, Simpson, Iowa State Teachers, Central College of Missouri, Maryville, (Missouri), Normal School, Webster, Wabash, Vassar, Franklin, Des Moines University and University of South Dakota.

The entry of high schools outside of Iowa is discouraged, but, nevertheless, three will compete. They are LaGrange, Illinois; Lake Park High of Chicago, and Elkhart, Indiana.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE GOLF
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—The first annual Missouri Valley Conference golf tournament is to be held at the University of Nebraska, May 20 and 21. The Lincoln Country Club golf course has been turned over to the Valley golfers for those dates and a majority of conference colleges are expected to enter teams in the competition.

Trophies will be awarded winners in individual and team championships. Teams must be composed of at least four men and not more than six. The team championship is to be decided by total medal play of four men for 18 holes. The lowest score wins first honors. Each team may enter six men, but only four are allowed to compete.

The team championship is to be played Friday, May 20, and the individual honors competed for on Friday, May 20, and Saturday, May 21. Rules of the United States Golf Association will govern all play except when there is a conflict with local rules in which case the latter shall take precedence.

No one except members of the teams are eligible for entry in individual championship competition. Two or more entries may be made in the individual group, but only two men from each institution may compete.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME
HAVANA, Cuba—The thirteenth game in the international chess match between J. R. Capablanca and Dr. Emanuel Lasker was declared a draw shortly after midnight Tuesday after the twenty-third move had been made. The opening of the game, which was played at Marianao, was a queen's gambit declined, with Capablanca playing the white. The time of play was Lasker 1h. 5m., Capablanca 1h. 15m.

MORRISON NAMED CAPTAIN
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Robert Morrison '23 of Chicago, Illinois, has been elected to captain the Princeton University wrestling team next season. Last year he was captain of the freshman wrestlers and went through the season without a defeat, wrestling in the 135-pound class. This year he began in the same division but shifted to the 145-pound class later.

HULL KINGSTON ROVERS LEADING

Still Hold First Place in Northern Rugby Football Union Despite Loss of Game to Halifax

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION STANDINGS	
	W. L. D. Pts. Pts. P.C.
Hull Kings	22 9 0 385 209 77.58
Hull	23 9 0 344 239 71.87
Swinton	20 8 1 256 209 70.62
Wigan	19 9 1 230 192 68.23
Leeds	18 10 1 333 162 60.79
Dewsbury	17 11 2 300 211 60.00
St. Helens Rec.	15 10 1 270 134 59.61
Rochdale Hornets	16 12 2 206 197 56.66
Broughton	13 10 3 227 142 55.76
York	14 11 1 189 208 55.76
Widnes	14 11 2 201 203 55.55
Warrington	16 13 2 261 266 64.82
Barrow	15 13 0 290 316 52.07
Salford	16 14 2 222 246 52.12
Bradley	14 13 1 255 292 51.78
Oldham	12 16 3 248 218 45.54
Wakefield Trin.	13 17 1 229 282 43.54
St. Helens	11 16 0 225 284 40.74
Leigh	9 17 1 145 290 35.71
Bramley	8 19 0 128 205 29.62
Hunslet	7 22 0 65 276 13.41
Bradford North	5 23 1 158 178 18.96
Keighley	4 24 0 137 176 17.79
Salford	2 23 1 76 175 9.61

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HALIFAX, England—The leaders of the Northern Rugby Union League standing, Hull Kingston Rovers, were defeated by Halifax for the second time this season on March 26, but their position at the head was not thereby lost, the percentage, 77.58, being sufficient for them to retain the lead, despite the defeat. Hull and Halifax tied second place, while Wigan and Swinton came next. As the Wigan men are playing well just now, they may take part in the deciding games at the end of the season. Leeds, St. Helens Recreation, and Rochdale Hornets appear to have put themselves definitely out of the running through successive defeats.

Vacation football often brings strange results, but, just as often, excellent games are witnessed. To the many supporters of the Hull Kingston Rovers team the defeat by Halifax would appear strange, considering the position of the two teams and the fact that the game was played at Hull. Yet there is really nothing surprising in the result. Halifax defeated the Rovers at Halifax by no fewer than 30 clear points earlier in the season, and have since improved in play. In the game on March 26 the Rovers played with all their usual skill in combination, but were beaten by an unorthodox piece of play by the Halifax captain, Clement Garforth, at fullback. Garforth fielded the ball well inside his own half, and was expected to punt into touch. Instead of this he darted forward at a great pace, successfully eluded several of the Rovers, and broke for the line with J. C. Stacey in support. Nearing the line, a tackle seemed imminent whereupon Garforth transferred the ball to Stacey, who completed a brilliant movement by scoring the winning try. The final scores thus read: Halifax 5 points, Rovers 2.

On the previous day Halifax had met the other Hull team and been defeated, after a very close game, by 3 points to 2, but their next game with Wakefield Trinity resulted in an easy win by 27 points to 0. Hull Kingston Rovers played only two games, losing the first with Halifax, as stated, and winning the second against Barrow in good style by 27 points to 10. Barrow played three games, against Keighley, Broughton, and Hull Kingston Rovers, and succeeded in winning the first two by 9 to 0 and 8 to 5 respectively. The third game was lost to the Rovers.

Hull had the satisfaction of winning the three games played, successfully defeating Halifax by 3 to 2, Keighley by 13 to 3, and Bramley by 31 to 5, each victory being well earned. St. Helens Recreation lost two out of three games by indifferent play. The win by 29 points to 0 over Salford did not compensate for losing by 11 to 7 and 14 to 5 against Wigan and Barrow respectively. On the other hand, Oldham played good football and yet lost two out of three games played. The first played at Swinton, was lost by one point, 8 to 7; the second, played at Oldham against St. Helens, was won by 28 points to 0, and the third, which took place at Huddersfield, was lost by 8 to 5, after a very hard and even game.

Dewsbury won two games and shared the points in one, accomplishing quite a good performance. Leigh was defeated on the Dewsbury ground, and played to a pointless draw at Leigh, whilst Huddersfield was disappointed by 13 points to 11, in a game full of interesting football. W. Rhodes kicked the winning goal in a few minutes before the close of play, after his side had been in arrears. Warrington lost to Widnes by 10 to 4, and then beat Barrow by 6 to 3 and Keighley by 28 to 0. Wigan won the two games it played, against Leeds by 21 points to 0, and St. Helens Recreation by 11 to 7, both being gained by superior football. Leeds won the game with Bramley by 18 points to 7, but did not play well, and lost at Wigan, as stated. Bramley lost both games, as noted, with Hull and Leeds. Hunslet played a drawn game with Salford of 3 points each, but lost to York, 7 to 3, and Wakefield Trinity, 9 to 8.

After a clever victory over Oldham, Swinton lost to York by 8 to 0. York won both its games, Hunslet being the other visitor, the margin in the latter case being 7 to 3. Keighley lost all three games, with Barrow, Hull, and Warrington respectively. Broughton Rangers lost two and won one. Their victory was at Rochdale, whilst one defeat, that by Barrow, was on the home

inclosure and the other was at St. Helens. The variation in form by the Rangers is not readily accounted for. Wakefield Trinity lost one game and won one, as did Huddersfield. The latter played consistently and well, the former unconvincingly. Nothing of note is to be recorded in the games played by Batley and Salford. The Widnes men won both their games, showing good form, Leigh being defeated at Leigh, Warrington on the home ground.

Bradford Northern played well enough to win, but just failed to do so in the one game with Rochdale Hornets. The Hornets had previously lost to Broughton on their own ground, Swinton won a hard game against Oldham, and then lost to York, which, coupled with other reverses sustained during the past few weeks, would make it appear that the team's position in the standing is rather flattering. Leigh could only draw one game and lose two, showing rather poor form. A general survey of the standing indicates that as keen a struggle will take place for fourth place as for first.

TWO COUNTRIES SHARE HONORS

England and Ireland Tie in the United Kingdom Hockey Championship Held Recently

UNITED KINGDOM HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP	
	W. L. D. Pts. Pts. P.C.
England	2 0 1 14 2
Ireland	2 0 1 12 1
Scotland	1 2 0 2 16
Wales	0 3 0 1 10

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—With the international hockey engagement between Scotland and England played at St. Andrews, Scotland, on March 19, there came to an end the 1920-21 international hockey series. The four countries participating, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, having thus fulfilled their engagements, the final results stand as under:

England defeated Wales 5 to 1.
England defeated Scotland 5 to 0.
England drew with Ireland 1 to 1.
Ireland defeated Wales 3 to 0.
Ireland defeated Scotland 8 to 0.
Scotland defeated Wales 2 to 0.

It will thus be seen that England and Ireland tie with 5 points out of 6 for international honors, with goal averages about equal, whilst Scotland comes next and Wales last. The standard of play generally has undoubtedly improved since last year and with the lessons taught to both Scotland and Wales in their defeats by the other contestants, it is expected that next year will show a much closer contest in the series. England has a tremendous number of clubs to draw upon, whilst Ireland has very few, namely, about six in Leinster and eight in Ulster, with one or two in Munster and Connaught. Wales and Scotland have more men than has Ireland to rely upon, so that both these countries need only improve the quality of their play to meet with greater success.

In the last game, between England and Ireland at Beckenham, which was witnessed by His Majesty King George V., competent judges acknowledged that the teamwork and combination displayed on the Irish side was better than that on the English, although individually the Rose bearers may have included several men such as S. H. Shovelier and A. D. Stocks. On the whole the hockey season in the four countries has been a good one, there has been great enthusiasm shown, and much progress made toward excellence in this splendid winter game.

BRITISH TITLE HOLDER LEADS

Miss Cecil Leitch Finishes Golf Competition Three Strokes Ahead of Miss A. W. Stirling

LONDON, England—Miss A. W. Stirling, the United States woman champion, gave another fine exhibition of golf Wednesday afternoon in the Ranelagh Club competition, begun Tuesday, making the course in 73 and giving her a total of 145 for the two days' play.

Miss Cecil Leitch, the British champion, did the round in 70, making her total 142, thereby leading Miss Stirling by 3 strokes when the competition between these two women champions ended. The competition continued until late in the afternoon for the remaining competitors, with Miss Leitch and Miss Stirling having the best records for the scratch competitors.

Miss Stirling went out in 37 and home in 36, which the experts considered extremely good, especially since she was new to the course, which is exceptionally tricky. A big gallery followed her and got so close on the greens that she became uneasy and missed several putts from three or four feet. The American champion's long game was good throughout, and her iron shots were played well up to the pin.

Miss Leitch and Miss Elsie Grant, former open champion and one-time Scottish champion, each made the 18 holes Tuesday in 72. They had the low scores

AMERICA URGED TO
LIMIT ARMAMENT

Action of Congress on Naval Appropriation Bill Will Tell Whether United States Is to Lead—Folly of Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—At a time when the world needs real peace and an opportunity to work and to produce and exchange commodities, the United States stands at the crossroads. Shall she lead the world on toward reconstruction by taking the initiative in the movement for limiting the burdens of naval armament? Or shall she be satisfied to stimulate, through international naval rivalry, the already ruinous cost of military preparedness?

The action of Congress, in its present extraordinary session on the Naval Appropriation bill, will give these questions declared James G. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee of the Foreign Policy Association, at Cooper Union last night. Limitation of armament did not mean disarmament in an absolute sense, but limitation of military expenditures, particularly for naval purposes. Would it not be desirable for the United States to take the initiative in this respect?

The Daniels and Denby naval policy called for the expenditure of about \$500,000,000 this fiscal year and probably a larger amount next year and henceforth, because it would provide for only partial fulfillment of a program tending to increase each year. General Pershing had brought out that the recent naval and military estimates contemplated an appropriation of more than \$5,000,000 for every working day in the year.

Edward B. Ross, of the Federal Bureau of Standards, had analyzed the appropriations for 1920 thus: Past wars, 68 per cent; future wars, 25; civil departments, 3; public works, 3; education and research, 1. The same bureau had estimated that during the last four years for every person in the United States \$130.32 had been contributed directly or indirectly to army and navy expenses. In view of these figures, Mr. McDonald asked: "Considering the heavy burden of taxation, the present industrial depression, the urgent need for funds for education, agriculture, scientific research, etc., is it not our government's duty to canvass every possible method to minimize those military expenditures, which are absorbing approximately nine-tenths of the nation's revenues?"

Mr. McDonald also held that the rest of the world could not afford to refrain from armament limitation, if they were to avoid complete disorganization of their economic life. As to whom the United States might wish to arm against, there were only Great Britain and Japan. The latter could not alone now or within the next few years be a serious danger; the former was bound to the United States by the strongest ties of race, language and common interest. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was a protection against a joint Anglo-Japanese offensive against the United States, and without that protection, it was inconceivable that Great Britain would follow Japan in a struggle with the United States. If she did, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and probably South Africa would refuse to follow the mother country. It was unthinkable that Great Britain would risk disruption of the Empire to support Japan against the United States.

Need of Economic Development
"Then," asked Mr. McDonald, "do we need the largest navy in the world?"

Mr. McDonald asked also, "Does not the only hope of adequate preparedness lie in the full and harmonious development of our economic life and in the strengthening of the quality of citizenship, rather than in the enlargement of our army and navy?"

He thought the increase of the American Navy would stimulate proportional increase in the navies of Great Britain and Japan, and a decrease would encourage similar decreases elsewhere.

"That the biggest navy is necessary to make the voice of the United States respected in the councils of the nations," said Mr. McDonald, "is judgment based on a philosophy of international relations very little different from that which we were told dominated the German imperialists before 1914."

Such reasoning ignored the country's industrial, agricultural, commercial, and financial strength. Much of Europe and Asia was starving; the United States alone could be constructively helpful. And who could believe that she must have an enormous navy to induce the rest of the world to listen to her proposals?

EXPLORER TO LOOK FOR COAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Accumulation of valuable data on natural subjects in Baffin's Land is planned by Prof. Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer who will leave for the North again in July, and this is expected to include the discovery of coal, oil and possibly other mineral deposits. He points out that it has been the habit of most Arctic explorers in the past to push past Baffin's Land in search for the North Pole, thus neglecting to explore a territory probably rich in natural resources.

POWER PROJECTS OPPOSED
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Active opposition to power development projects on the Connecticut River at

Windsor Locks, Connecticut, by the Connecticut River Company of Hartford, was voiced by civic and industrial interests of this city and Holyoke at a hearing yesterday by the Federal Power Commission. Petitions for preliminary permits have been filed, the plans for which include a dam which is contended by the opponents of the project would seriously impair existing power rights and damage properties along the river.

CANADIAN BORDER
LIQUOR SMUGGLING

Authorities on Both Sides of the International Border Vigilant—New Liquor Law May Put a Stop to Rum-Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The authorities on both sides of the international border are showing increasing vigilance in their efforts to stop rum-running between British Columbia and Washington, and almost every day reports are received of liquor smugglers being arrested trying to get across the lines with cargoes of liquor. Customs officials have been greatly increased on both sides of the border, and it is believed that when the new liquor law in this Province goes into force, bootlegging will be largely done away with. The government hopes to be able to get complete control of all liquor brought into British Columbia.

The territory along the border lends itself to such a purpose. There are many roads leading from the State of Washington into British Columbia and thousands of other spots along the border where men may cross over on foot. There is not the slightest doubt but that a thoroughly organized ring is engaged in the business of whisky running, so much so that a regular heliograph system is used to denote danger through the presence of officials. Great quantities of liquor are stored near the border, generally in farmhouses, where liquor may be kept legally, and the receiving stations across the border are similar places. A few days ago prohibition agents raided a farm not far from Huntington, British Columbia, and found 164 bottles of liquor stored in a root house. As this structure was only a few yards from the house, the farmer claimed it was part of his dwelling. He was, however, fined the nominal sum of \$50. One farmer near the border is credited with making \$40,000 in the past six months through handling liquor.

Great Ingenuity Shown
In the early days of the bone-dry regime in the State of Washington, the favorite method of carrying liquor across the border was in automobiles. Great ingenuity was exercised in providing hiding places around the car to fool the officials on watch. There were false bottoms, false tops, extra tires filled with liquor and many other devices, but the officials are now well acquainted with all of them. The result is that most of the liquor is carried across in other ways, except when a lonely road is chosen and the driver puts on all speed and eludes the guards.

Huntingdon is a near-beer center. Thousands of Americans go there, ostensibly to drink this beverage, but in reality to buy strong drink from the bootleggers. As Huntingdon is right on the border, it is impossible to check up every one. The modus vivendi of the bootlegger is to ask the visitor if he wants a bottle of whisky. If answered in the affirmative, he demands \$25 and then takes the other to some spot in or outside the town and tells him where he may find it. It may be hidden under a bush or a stone or the bootlegger runs no risk as he has nothing incriminating on his person if arrested. He secretes his wares during darkness.

Little Honor Shown
That there is little honor connected with the liquor business was exemplified a few days ago when an American couple were asked by a bootlegger to carry a grip full of liquor across the line to a friend. As they were prominent residents on the other side, it was pointed out that they would not be searched. The visitors accepted the commission and even told when they intended to return home. The bootlegger informed the authorities, and the unfortunate Americans were seized and fined \$1000. The informant received half as his reward for notifying the authorities. This is an actual fact.

There has been some liquor taken across from this Province in an aeroplane, but as far as the Canadian authorities know only a few trips were made altogether when the game was discontinued as too risky. Some liquor consignments have been sent out of here by water in small boats, but most of these have been seized on the other side and the vessels confiscated.

TUNNEL DISAPPROVAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Exception to the report of joint board which approved the proposal to construct a vehicular traffic tunnel between Boston and East Boston is taken in a subsequent report by Gay C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the City of Boston, who holds the project inadvisable on the grounds of cost, dubious benefit, doubtful necessity, safety and general practicability. Mr. Emerson introduces data to show that the plan would add materially to the tax-rate and that the situation is not comparable to New York where a marine strike would endanger the food and fuel supply of the city.

NO REASONS GIVEN
FOR BARRING PAPER

President of the Hartford Public Library Association, Which Drops Ford Weekly, Declines to State Basis of Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—"No, I do not wish to state my reasons," said Samuel O. Prentice, president of the Hartford Public Library Association, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor why the Dearborn Independent, the weekly publication owned by Henry Ford, was removed from the files of the Hartford Public Library. When the representative of The Christian Science Monitor expressed surprise at Judge Prentice, who recently retired from the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors bench, said, "I should not think it would be necessary to state them, but I do not wish to get into any controversy in the newspapers over it."

An effort on the part of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to bring further explanation was refused by Judge Prentice, who said that he was not prepared to make a presentation of some of the arguments which have been advanced against the restriction of free speech and which were expected to appeal to a judicial mind. Judge Prentice gave evidence of having been somewhat harassed on the subject and summarily dismissed any further discussion with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by saying: "Anyone can judge perfectly well the reasons by looking over the contents of the paper, but I do not wish to talk."

Before talking with Judge Prentice the representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the Public Library and asked the librarian why the Dearborn Independent was excluded from the library and why he received this reply: "Oh, dear me, it wasn't me at all. It was the president of the library association." When asked why he did it, the librarian replied: "I believe it was mainly because it was against a whole race of people as such. If there were a paper printed against the Negro for instance, it would be debarred in the same way." When pressed a little further the librarian said that as far as she could learn Mr. Ford based his Jewish attack on a novel printed in Germany 40 years ago and never translated in this country. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked her if she did not think it to be a fair general proposition that the public be privileged to read both sides to a controversy. "No," said the librarian, "not when one side is publishing lies. And they are proven to be lies. I believe the whole thing has been proven a base fabrication."

In answer to a question as to the establishment of a precedent that might result in cutting out all controversial journals and thereby impeding progress, the librarian said that she did not think the action on the Dearborn Independent was quite as bad as that. As she appeared to be bored with the subject, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor left her to ascertain from Judge Prentice the reasons for excluding the Ford publication. Her parting words at this announcement—"Oh, I don't think it important enough for that, to you!"—gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the impression that perhaps the officials of other public libraries that have excluded this publication are failing to give heed to the menace to one of America's greatest institutions—free speech—which these apparently little considered acts involve.

COMMUNITY BUILDS
OWN WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEEDHAM, Massachusetts.—Displaying a community sentiment of the highest order and at the same time saving the treasury of the town several thousands of dollars, more than 1000 citizens of Needham spent Patriots Day with picks and shovels, horse carts and plows clearing away part of a hill and leveling off a tract of ground which is to be the town's war memorial. The ranks of the workers included many of the public men who make their suburban homes in Needham, local storekeepers, clubwomen and mill workers; and the work began shortly after eight in the morning, lasting well into the afternoon. Visitors who came to marvel at the community's activity remained to pay to the extent of \$500 for tags sold by Girl Scouts and Community Club girls to raise additional money for use in improving the park.

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NOTICE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan District Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building and erecting steel bridges and gates, chain link fences and new pickets in existing fence, Bunker Hill Reservation, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of April 22, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications and plans must be obtained at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JOHN H. BABLIN, Chief Engineer.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Spaniards Go Ashore

Pizarro at Peru, 1527

It is a beautiful tropic morning. The view is magnificent, a view that has never before been seen by European eyes. Chimborazo and Cotopaxi tower into the blue, high above the other domes and pinnacles of the Andes; tropic verdure lies like a vivid green ribbon between the mountains and the sea; the Bay of Tumbes curves inland before the gliding vessel of the Spaniards, inviting them at last to the goal of their dreams. While still far from shore several large balsas, or canoes, crowded with warriors, are seen approaching, and Pizarro steers among them. The Peruvians, who have never known a craft larger than a barge, stare in amazement.

"Come aboard, come aboard," call the Spaniards, waving their arms and grinning in as friendly a way as possible. Over the side these strange, brown-skinned Indians come, and everywhere they turn, their bewildered eyes are met with fresh cause for surprise. These white men in gleaming metal armor, shining swords, bright cloaks and mantles are evidently gods from another world, friendly gods whom it is a joy to honor. So presently more balsas arrive brimming with the best food, bananas, plantains, yuca, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, pineapples, coconuts and other fruits and vegetables, and the hungry, storm-tossed mariners enjoy a feast. For the first time they see llamas, "the little camel of the Indians," as the Spaniards call the Peruvian sheep.

Among the visitors is one who is better dressed than the others and wears huge ornaments of gold attached to his ears. Pizarro pays him special attention, doing his best to make him understand why the Spaniards have come to these shores. Perhaps it is just as well that this quiet Inca chief fails to understand most of Pizarro's words, as the latter is telling him that he is the vassal of the greatest and most powerful prince in the whole world, who intends to assert his lawful supremacy over it and make everybody worship exactly as he does. The Inca remains very polite, no doubt feeling that his god, the sun, is stronger even than the white man's god. As he leaves the vessel the commander presents him with an iron hatchet which he had been admiring greatly.

Now it is the Spaniards' turn to pay a visit. Pizarro decides to send just two, Alonso de Molina and a Negro, with presents of swine and poultry for the curaca, or ruler of the district. The moment they land they are surrounded by the inhabitants, who are amazed by Molina's clothes, his fair complexion and long beard; and also by the Negro's dark coloring, even and smooth skin, and the way he holds his hands. The servant shows his white teeth in a continuous smile. Then suddenly the cock begins to crow, at which the crowd claps their hands with delight and cry, "What is it saying?"

At last they come to the house of the ruler, flanked by servants and ornamented with gold and silver vessels. Molina is escorted about the city and shown all the principal sights, the fortress, and the temple, and finally returns to his ship with such dazzling tales of his experience that Pizarro secretly believes him. There seems nothing for it but to send out a more dependable emissary.

So now Pedro de Candia, a Greek cavalier, sets out. He is dressed in complete mail and armed with sword and arquebuse. The natives are even more impressed with him than they were with Molina. "Let it speak to us," they say, pointing to his gun. He sets up a wooden target and fires. At the terrible noise, the flash and the splinters, many spectators fall on their faces in awe, while others, more bold, close in to stare at this magic weapon. He is then taken the rounds of the city and finds that Molina has told nothing but the truth. Gold and silver is seen everywhere, as common as brass metals in Europe. The garden grows with imitations of fruits and vegetables done in pure gold and silver; the temple is literally tapestried with plates of the same precious metals.

When the cavalier returns to his commander there is the wildest enthusiasm. It seems that at last they have stumbled on the fabulous lands of mythology, not flowing with milk and honey, but with gold and jewels, not guarded by dragons, but only by an innocent, defenseless people, who will return to Panama and thence to Spain as heroes and the bravest of adventurers, draw their comrades about them, and return in strong vessels, armed to the teeth, to reap the golden harvest prepared for them.

And thus started the cruel storm that ere long had leveled one of the oldest and most beautiful of civilizations to the dust.

Popping Corn

There is a cozy fire in the grate tonight. It is a glowing coal fire, and the wind in the chimney makes it burn bright. It is just the kind of a night to roast apples and pop popcorn on the hearth. We will tie our rosy apples on long, stout strings above the flames. We will twist them now and then, as they cook, and they will grow mellow and fragrant. The hard, dry popcorn kernels in the big wire popper must be tended closely. After we have shaken them steadily over the fire for a while, a first one suddenly feels the heat. "Pop!" The kernel is no longer a hard, dry thing. It is a crisp, fluffy, white piece of popcorn. When nearly all the kernels have been exploded by the heat, we shall take our popcorn away from the fire.



We've made an umbrella into a tent

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Strange May Day Custom

Of course, you all know about May Day and the Maypole and about dancing on the village green and other old customs, which are, today, coming in again, in so many places. But I wonder if you know of some of the quaint old customs which are still to be found in some of the little out of the way villages and small towns in England.

The little town of Padstow, in Cornwall, has a very peculiar old May Day custom. There, May Day is called Hobby-Horse Day. A hobby horse, as carried through the streets followed by a wonderful procession of people dressed up in all kinds of strange clothes, and there is much laughing and singing and merry-making. The hobby horse is led to a certain pond, and there he is made to "drink," while the crowd of boys and girls and grown-ups, too, have all kinds of fun splashing one another with water.

Do you want to know how such a strange custom came about? Well, it happened in this way: Years ago, a party of French soldiers landed on the coast of Cornwall, near Padstow, on May Day, just as the May Day procession was passing through the streets of the little town. Looking at it from a long way off, the French soldiers could only see a crowd of people, dressed mostly in red, and thinking it was surely an army marching against them, they ran back to their boats and put to sea. Ever since, Padstow has had its hobby horse and red-coated "mummers," as they are called, on May Day.

Sammy Mouse

Sammy Mouse lived in the wall next to the kitchen. There was a tiny hole in the wall through which he could pass back and forth when he was in need of food. As yet, however, he had never made the trip to the kitchen alone. Being a very little mouse, he always went with his mother. Sammy and his mother always made their visits to the kitchen at night. Sammy sometimes wondered about this, but had never asked his mother the reason why, as she always was too busy. One day Mother Mouse found it necessary to go away and leave Sammy alone for a while.

After Mother Mouse had gone Sammy pattered about very softly. He explored all the dark little corners of the wall that he had never before visited, and played all the games he knew. Then he sat down on the floor and began to try to measure his tail, of which he was very proud, and which was getting longer every day.

Now, as it happened, the family which lived in the house had been without cheese for several days. This was Sammy's favorite kind of food. And as he sat there admiring his handsome tail, he could suddenly smell cheese. He could smell it very plainly. Sammy sat still and sniffed and sniffed.

Of course this was right in the middle of the day and Sammy knew it.

He said to himself at last, "I think I will go out and see if I can get some." So through the hole Sammy went. He rushed into the kitchen quite pell-mell, in fact, which is a very unusual thing for a mouse to do. When he got to the middle of the kitchen floor he stopped very suddenly, however, and sat up on his hind feet. For there was Cook standing right by the kitchen table. She was cutting cheese for lunch, which was the reason Sammy had been able to smell it so plainly.

Of course, finding Cook here was just what Sammy might have expected. But he had been in too much of a hurry to expect anything—and, besides, never having been in the kitchen in the daytime, he would hardly have known what to expect anyway. As it was, he just sat still in the middle of the floor and stared at Cook out of his bright little eyes. He looked so cunning and so funny that Cook couldn't help laughing right out loud. At that Sammy turned about and scooted back through the hole in the wall, in far less time than it takes to tell it.

"My goodness," said he, when he was safely home, "What a great adventure! Now I know why Mother never takes me into the kitchen in the daytime. Those queer creatures, like the one I just saw, must have the use of it then."

When Sammy's mother came home he told her of what had happened. Mother Mouse shook her head wisely. "That was a human being that you saw," said she. "I should have told you all about them before. They always use the kitchen in the daytime, and we mice try never to disturb them then. It's only right that we should be thoughtful, since they are kind enough to furnish us with food. You will remember not to disturb them again, won't you, Sammy?" Sammy promised that he would remember, and after that he always waited patiently till night for his cheese, or anything else he happened to want from the kitchen.

A Primrose Ball

I was asked, not long ago, if I'd seen a Primrose Ball. Puzzled, I replied, "Why, no! Is it true friends dance at all?" My little friend raised eyes of blue, in which surprise began to dawn. "You really mean you never knew? Then look some evening on your lawn."

I smiled. Coming home last night quite late, Margaret's words returned to me. Once inside the garden gate, (Wishing so that I could see Her roses dancing on the grass) I walked to where the smooth lawn lies.

Then wondered what had come to pass. For, there, before my startled eyes, They were! First they formed a yellow chain, Circled then, and curveted low. Swaying softly in the rain. This way, that way, to and fro. In circles or in golden rows. They danced serenely, one and all. So quaint in every dainty pose. Yes, I have seen a Primrose Ball. Have you?

The Umbrella

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Here is a capital nook for three—Little Dog Toby and Jess and me. Though its cover is torn and its ribs are bent.

We've made an umbrella into a tent! And in hot days of summer how cool we shall be. If our little black tent we can take to the sea.

Things in the City

A big city's a queer kind of a place. You can walk and walk and walk just as far as you like, but you can't get away from the houses. And what seems funny to me is, that even then there aren't enough to go round. 'Stepped of just one family living in one house as we do here, sometimes dozens and dozens of families all packed into one great big one.

Daddy took me to the city this summer to stay with Aunt Griselda, and when we got there and stopped in front of a house so high it nearly touched the sky, I said to Daddy, "Aunt Griselda must have a big family if she lives here." Daddy laughed and just said, "Wait a bit, old chap, and you'll see." I did see. I saw ever such a lot.

We went inside and got into a kind of a box, and the boy pulled a gate across to keep us in, and up we shot. It was a funny experience. I think it would feel like that if you could slide up the banisters instead of down them. Somewhere high up we got out of the box and there was a long passage with doors all up and down it. Daddy knocked at one, and in we went. It was Aunt Griselda's home, and she hasn't a big family at all. She just lives in one corner of that great big house. Isn't it peculiar?

There are some nice things in the city, but I missed our young pigs, and the oriole in the apple trees, and old Spot wagging his tail whenever he sees you coming along. They took me to see pictures and curious animals and ships in the harbor, but the thing I liked best of all was traveling right through the ground in a train. You go down the steps, down, down, down, till you come to a station all bright with lights, and Daddy says up above people are walking right over your head. Then a train comes rattling out of a tunnel and you jump in quick, because it won't wait, and if only you can get right up to the front close to the motorman you see wonderful things.

Sometimes I used to pretend we were a submarine, plunging through black water, and sometimes it was like flying through the sky on a dark night and the red and yellow lights were big stars. Then when we'd slow down and stop and people would crowd in and people rush off, I would like to have been the conductor man and call, "Pass along please, pass along please."

Elevators are fun, too. I rode up and down in ours a whole lot, but I'd rather climb trees. An elevator's just

the same every time, but each tree's different, it's got a way of its own. There's another thing I liked—to go out late at night and watch the lights in the streets. They're all red and blue and green and they dance and sparkle till you don't know which way to look. Some of them are little men dancing away up on the house tops, and some are golden fountains and some are clowns tumbling head over heels. The best of all are the kittens chasing their tails. But even they do it just the same way every time. I wish they could see our Fluffy chasing her tail, she'd teach 'em lots of new tricks.

The city's all right for a little time but I'm glad to be home again and run in the fields, and hear the crows caw—and—smell the sweet clover.

The First Crocus

One windy March morning the bricks in the side of the house noticed a tiny white crocus in the little garden that ran around the side of the building.

"How strange it is that we never noticed the little crocus before her blossom opened," one of the bricks said.

At this remark the sun smiled knowingly. The little crocus had been so eager to open that he, needed only to smile encouragingly once or twice before it opened its tiny blossom.

"Sisters," whispered the Little Crocus, "it's all right to come up now. The sun is shining brightly and the March wind is warm and fine." The very next day the bricks in the side of the wall were surprised to see four more blossoms. Two were white, another was purple, and the other was yellow.

"It will be a few days before any more of our sisters come up, for they were quite sound asleep when we left," said the Yellow Crocus.

"Never mind," chirped a Happy Robin, who had just arrived from the south, "you're up, you're up! And I'm so glad to see you, for I left the south a few weeks earlier than usual this year. They told me that spring was coming early, and so it is, so it is, so it is!"

"So it is, so it is," whispered the crocuses.

"And so it is!" repeated the bricks in the side of the house.

Spring

The water is running swiftly along under the old bridge. The water-cresses are very green as the water flows along over them. It is spring and the meadows are also green. The dandelions are thick beside the road and I am going to fill my basket with them and make a big, yellow crown.

But now, I like to stand on the old bridge and look over the railing into the brook. The water is bubbling up in white foam and is singing a strange little song. It dances around the cold stones and then flows once more in a straight, green line between the pleasant meadows. I look across the meadows and see the brook still going forward to the sea. I listen, but I cannot hear the sea. I hear, instead, the song of the birds as they come back from the southland.

Wooden Shoes

Clumpety clump! Clumpety clump! Clumpety clump!

The children of Holland are on their way to school, and that is the funny sound that their wooden shoes make, clattering over the cobblestones of the street. In many of the towns of Holland there are no sidewalks, and every one walks in the street. Every one wears wooden shoes, too, so the "clumpety clump" of shoes on cobblestones gets to be quite a familiar sound before one has been there any time at all.

The little Dutch towns, surrounded by dikes to keep out the sea, are the cleanest places you ever saw. There is not a speck of dust or dirt to be seen. Every Saturday is cleaning day. The houses are scrubbed inside and out. Even the wooden shoes that the children wear are scrubbed, inside and out, and hung out to dry in the sunshine on forked sticks, just outside the house doors.

After school the little girls go clattering along the dikes, in groups, knitting busily and chatting happily together. They look very picturesque in their quaint costumes. The boys sail their wooden shoes in "sloots" or ditches filled with water, which are used to irrigate the land. The boys rig up tiny sails for their boats, which look for all the world like the big boats of Holland, which are shaped exactly like wooden shoes. Sometimes a wind rises and the shoes go sailing swiftly away, too swiftly to be caught. Then the boy has to be taken to the shoemaker for a new pair.

They find the shoemaker at work in his shop. He is shaping a shoe from a rough block of willow wood, which has been cut from a tree to the exact length of the shoe to be made. It will then be finished off and smoothed with sandpaper and pumice stone.

The jolly shoemaker takes the boy and his father into the next room, which has a low thatched roof of yellow reeds. There is a big fireplace at one end of this room, and in front of the embers several pairs of wooden shoes are standing to dry. They have just been finished and must wait until the sap dries out of the wood before they can be worn.

Suspended from the ceiling are shoes of every size, from great big ones for a grown man down to tiny little ones for the children. But they are all shaped very much alike. The little boy tries on several pairs until he gets a pair that fits exactly. Then he goes clattering away.

The "klompen," which is the name for them in Holland, are often filled with bright-colored flowers and hung outside the windows, where they look very pretty, much prettier than many glass vases that I have seen.

Every night a row of wooden shoes, a pair for each member of the family, may be seen standing upright against the wall of the house beside the door. When the people enter a church they always leave their shoes outside.

You may imagine how it sounds when a crowd of children goes running down the street. It sounds more like this, then:

Clumpety, clumpety, clumpety clump! Clumpety, clumpety, clumpety clump!

The Red Jersey

"Going to play football this evening, Donald?" asked his mother.

"Yes, Mother, unless you want me for an errand."

"How fond the boy is of a game," said Mrs. Brown to her daughter, Maggie, as they stood at the cottage door watching Donald go whistling down the garden path.

In the meadow behind the village school a number of boys were kicking a football from one to the other.

"Let us pick up sides," said one, soon after Donald Brown joined them.

The captain of the school team and another tall lad chose the sides. Donald's name was one of the last to be called. He had never yet played in a match.

"Play up, my lads," called the schoolmaster, who had come to be umpire. "I shall want to put one of you little fellows in the eleven next week when we play Ashford."

Donald played forward. He wished very much that he could be chosen. Every year the boys of his school played against the boys of Ashford, the next village, and this year a lady was presenting a silver trophy cup to the winning team. So the boy played his very best.

"Capital! Brown, a very good shot!" called the schoolmaster, as Donald cleverly dodged the backs of the other side and got a goal.

Encouraged by this, Donald succeeded in shooting three more goals. Then twilight came to put an end to the game. The schoolmaster walked with Donald across the village green.

"How would you like to play against Ashford?" he asked.

"Oh, sir, I'd love to be in the team!" replied the boy, eagerly.

"I have practically decided that you shall. Have you a red jersey?"

"No, sir; wouldn't this blue one do? Or, I have a dark brown one that I wore last winter."

"It will have to be red, the school color, you know. Ask your mother, and let me know on Monday."

Donald knew his mother would be pleased to hear what his master had said.

"Could you dye my brown jersey red, Mother?" he asked, sharpening Maggie's pencil that she might draw Peter, the cat, in a new position.

Maggie was always drawing animals, and then she would frame her best drawings in brown paper and paste them on the white walls of the kitchen.

"No, dear, it is too dark a shade of brown."

"And I am sure the blue one is too dark, also," said Donald.

Mrs. Brown sat sewing thoughtfully and did not speak for some time. Then she lit a candle and went upstairs. The children could hear her moving boxes and opening drawers that creaked.

"Do you want to play very much, Don?" asked Maggie, adding the finishing touches to her drawing, and holding it up for her brother's inspection.

"How splendid, Maggie! Yes, I do." "Then I guess you will. I am sure Mother has some plan in her head."

Mrs. Brown came downstairs with a large red shawl.

"There," she said. "I believe this is just the color."

"So it is, Mother, but—" laughed Donald, "I can't play football in a shawl!"

"I am going to make you a jersey," she answered.

The children clapped their hands.

"May I help, Mother?" asked Maggie.

"Yes, dear, you shall knit the sleeves and the collar while I am making the other part. But first we must undo the shawl. You can both help to wind up the wool."

Soon a row of large red balls stood on the table. Mrs. Brown hunted in her sewing cupboard for suitable needles, and before long the jersey was well under way.

Donald went to school much elated on Monday morning.

"Well, Brown, got over that jersey difficulty?" asked the schoolmaster.

"Yes, sir."

"Good! You will find your name on the blackboard."

A group of boys stood discussing the list.

"Hallo, Brown!" said the captain.

"I'm glad Mr. Hill has put you forward. You did splendidly the other evening."

Before Donald went to bed on Tuesday night there was a dress rehearsal in the cottage. Maggie lit three candles on the mantelpiece so that Donald could see in the mirror how well his jersey fitted.

"How clever you are, Mother dear," he cried. "Thank you very much."

The eleven and Mr. Hill drove in a wagonette to Ashford.

"I like your jersey," whispered his chum, Edward. "Where did you buy it?"

"My mother and Maggie knitted it," replied Donald.

It was a bright, frosty afternoon, and the field was in good condition. The Ashford boys were bigger and stronger, but not one could run so swiftly as Donald. At half-time each side had scored two goals. Then until the last few minutes neither side scored another.

"Now's your chance, Brown!" called the captain, as Donald got well away with the ball.

Donald doubled and dodged and flew past his opponents with great skill. Then with one kick he shot the ball straight through the goal! Before the clapping of the spectators had died away, the umpire blew his whistle—and the cup was won!

Mrs. Brown and Maggie had walked over to see their boy play in his first match. It was a great day for all three.

THE HOME FORUM

Temptation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
TEMPTATION is one of those phenomena of human existence which needs no definition, as far as the human sense of it is concerned. All men of all races and creeds are familiar with temptation, and would all, without much difficulty, agree on a definition. The reason for this is not far to seek. Temptation is irrevocably involved in the belief in good and evil, and the belief in good and evil is of the very essence of the human mind. It comes about, therefore, that whether a mortal believes that he is being led astray and enticed by an evil spirit, by a personal devil or by original sin the effect is much the same, and the agreement between him and other mortals on the subject is complete. Underlying every phase of belief is the basic conviction as to the reality of both good and evil, a belief which has expressed itself throughout Christian history as a perpetual warfare in which evil, in this material experience, is forever overmastering good and complete victory for good is forever deferred until "hereafter."

If, however, there is likely to be such a general agreement on the nature of temptation, no such agreement would be possible as to what constitutes temptation. In other words, the human standards of right and wrong differ tremendously as to what one race and another and one age and another. Nowhere, perhaps, are these differences of view more observable than amongst Christian nations. There is, of course, a certain fundamental agreement on the basis of the Ten Commandments, but there is no agreed basis upon which the Mosaic decalogue may be interpreted. A common theft is called by another name when the same result is brought about by a business deal or by diplomatic action. The question of temptation does not enter into the matter where the business man or the diplomat are concerned. They are simply following approved methods.

When viewed in the light of Christian Science, however, the whole situation becomes changed at once. Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit and that God is infinite, all the power, and all the knowledge there is. It also teaches, as the Bible declares, that man is the image and likeness of God. Temptation, therefore, as understood in Christian Science, is the inducement to believe that man is anything else but the image and likeness, the forever reflection of God, Spirit, of infinite Life, Truth, and Love. Now the image and likeness of infinite Life cannot experience anything unlike Life. He cannot experience anything unlike Truth and he cannot experience any-

thing unlike Love. He cannot, moreover, be material. He must be spiritual. In other words, the image and likeness of God cannot experience any one of the troubles with which mortal life seems to be, at every turn, beset, for all are unlike God. Any inducement to believe that he can, constitutes temptation.

Now, a little thought will surely make it clear that such a position involves at once the relinquishment in the belief in both good and evil. For if God, infinite good, is ever present, then evil is necessarily never present, and this is the teaching of Christian Science. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 468 of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Here then is at once a standard set up whereby temptation may be known, and the truth enunciated whereby it may be dispelled. Man is spiritual and not material. Jesus was quite emphatic on this point. He insisted to the woman at the well of Sychar upon the great fact that God is Spirit, and to his disciples that "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." All his wonderful works were in demonstration of these great facts. To Jesus, temptation was a simple thing. Its definition to him afforded no opportunity for casuistry, but ever stood starkly for what it is, a belief in the profit, that is the power or reality, of the flesh or matter. Material bread supporting life, material glory enhancing life, all these to Jesus were simply the devil or the one evil. In many different forms he encountered and overmastered it. It haunted its supposed reality in an outcast leper, a demoniac, one sick of the palsy, a dying servant, a body which had lain four days in the grave. It sought to make good its claim to actuality in a storm at sea, in a hungry multitude, an angry mob, in a whole people incited to murder, in crucifixion and the tomb. In every case, Jesus the Christ proved its unreality, that it had indeed no power, that it did indeed profit nothing.

When all this or something of it is understood, it is seen how vastly the whole problem of temptation is simplified. Jesus was once asked by a lawyer, in the spirit of temptation, what was the great commandment in the law. His answer was unhesitating: "Jesus said unto him, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.' Or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it in the passage quoted above, "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

This, indeed, is the law and the prophets. Any inducement, however apparently insignificant, to believe to the contrary, whether it appears in the form of poverty, sickness, sorrow, or disease is temptation which may be banished as Christ Jesus banished it by understanding its nothingness, and the quickening allness of Spirit, Truth.

A Tale of Ships

Now I return my thanks with heart and lips
 For the great queenliness of all those ships.
 And first the first bright memory, still so clear,
 An autumn evening in a golden year,
 When in the last lit moments before dark
 The "Thetis," a steel-grey lovely barge,
 Her trucks aloft in sun-glow red as blood,
 Came to an anchor near us on the flood.
 Then came so many ships that I could fill
 Three docks with their fair hulls remembered still,
 Each with her special memory's special grace,
 Riding the sea, making the waves give place
 To delicate high beauty; man's best strength,
 Noble in every line in all their length.
 "Alisa," "Genista," ships, with long jib-booms,
 The "Wanderer" with great beauty and strange dooms,
 The "Liverpool" (mightiest then) superb, sublime,
 The "California" huge, as slow as Time.
 The loveliest barque my city has sent forth.
 Though I tell many there must still be others,
 McVicker Marshall's ships and Fernie Brothers'
 "Lochs," "Counties," "Shires,"
 "Drums," the countless lines
 Whose house-flags all were once familiar signs
 At high main trucks on Mersey's windy ways
 When sun made all the wind-white water blaze.
 Their names bring back old mornings when the docks
 Shone with their house-flags and their painted blocks.
 Their raking masts below the Custom House
 And all the marvellous beauty of their bows.
 —John Massfield.

Vignettes From Sicily

Palermo itself proved a disappointment; a monstrous, straggling, story, modern city, wedged between mountain and harbor, as difficult to escape from as a circle of the Inferno. Miles on miles of hard riding still leave you hemmed in by unlovely houses, har-

Lacina still stand four-square to the winds at Girgenti. But of all the temples that preserve for us "the glory that was Greece," that of Segesta stands predominant, if only by reason of its situation. From afar it draws the eye upwards, gleaming almost white on its hilltop. But, standing amid the wild fennel in its grassy

Londoners forget that they must live in their houses in winter. All their colors are dismal, and there's no sun.
 "Apropos?" I was about to enquire.
 "Didn't you tell me the other day that you intended redecorating this place?"
 "Sometime, when my ship comes in."

him today for a base thousand pounds." This with a touch of sadness, permitting the monocle to drop into his right hand, and gazing reflectively at the fire. Then, with a sudden turn towards me: "The Mun-eec-el-pal Corporation of Glasgow has purchased it for its Art Museum." "London Days," Arthur Warren.



"The Ferry Road," from the painting by Edward W. Redfield

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

ried by electric trams. But at last, by muddy byways, you come upon fluting shepherds, grey olive trees, flowering almonds, orange-groves, gleaming like fairy gold through bowers of green, and beyond and concentering all, the blue-spreading, sun-dimpled sea. You have reached the land of Theocritus—though Theocritus himself, by the way, is quite unknown to the Palermese book-sellers. And if Palermo is prosaic, Monreale, not five miles off, is one of the remotest towns in Europe. Perched eleven hundred and fifty feet above the sea, over which it looks superbly across a pastoral landscape, it is a dirty network of steep and ancient alleys, with shrines at street-corners, and running fountains down steps, and large yellowish jars on the house-ledge by way of cisterns. The roadway swarms with morose, shawled, swarthy men, lounging and gossiping, while the busy women stride along, bearing brimming wash-pitchers on their gracefully poised, kerchiefed heads.

And, for crowning assurance of medievalism, the magnificent Roman-Saracen cathedral, surely one of the seven wonders of Christendom, offers its bronze portals and its Byzantine blaze of mosaics, Bible illustrations naive as a Noah's ark. Monreale is already the true Sicily, with its aloofness from the modern world, and with its architecture carrying like geological strata the record of all the influences to which it has been exposed.

Meals in the byways of Sicily were rather haphazard. The hotels had often nothing in the house, and even when one advanced the money to get something, there might be a dearth in the neighborhood. Macaroni is, however, a standby. But a single bed-sitting-dining-and-coffee-room spells adventure rather than accommodation. The possession of one spare room sets up the hardy Sicilian peasant woman as a hotel-keeper. Ceres wandering through Sicily in search of Proserpina must have had a poorer host, unless she fell back upon her own horn of plenty.

Castelvetro was the nearest town to one of the great goals of our pilgrimage—the ruins of Selinunte. The Normans did not conquer Sicily as permanently as those old Greeks, and even in their decay the Greek temples of Sicily rank with the most precious vestiges of ancient art. Some hours of cycling brought us to the magnificent chaos of graven stone that fronts eternally on a barren field by a lonely shore. There they lie, seven temples, sublime in their very huddle and pell-mell, a wilderness of snapt and tumbled columns, Ossa piled on Pelion. In utter abandonment the land stretches towards the empty sea, and where priests sacrificed and worshippers trod, spring the wild parsley, the purple anemone, the marigold, and the daisy. From clefts of the great broken bases or in hollows of the fallen capitals push dwarf palms and myrtles. An odd monolith left towering here or there but accentuates the desolation. The temples of Concord and of Juno

court, you see that the noble Doric pillars, though marvellously preserved through three-and-twenty centuries, are corroded in great holes and bear the rusty lividity of time. Behind the temple the earth sinks into a gigantic coil, forming a natural theater, and in front stretches a vast spread of rolling hills, with beautiful cloud-shadows of purple and brown and silver, and a little glimmer of the Gulf of Castellammare. The few cultivated patches, the faint trees and solitary farms in the dim background, scarcely modify the impression of Nature unadorned. Nothing is given you but the largest elemental things—the sun, the sea, the barren mountains, and the sternest, sublimest form of human architecture—"Italian Fantasies," by Israel Zangwill.

The Mountain Waterfalls

Of the mountain waterfalls that dash and wave the whole year through, the Staubbach in Switzerland and the Yosemite in California are, perhaps, the best known to the average traveler, sublimest form of human architecture—"Italian Fantasies," by Israel Zangwill.

Like a torrent of stars from the Bowl of Night.

and, being of only moderate volume, it dissipates into water-dust before reaching the valley. The Yosemite has a larger stream and falls some twenty hundred feet in three leaps, again away in the wind and scattering clouds of rainbow spray on either side of it.

"As it sinks and breaks into cloud and mist, The water-dust takes Hues of amethyst, And across it thrown, in a gleam and glow, Are the spectrum hues of the banded bow."

—John C. Van Dyke.

Whistler, the Neighbor

One afternoon he came to my flat with the tall bamboo wand which he often used, in Chelsea at any rate, instead of a walking stick. He was of a phenomenal slenderness, which was emphasized by the long wand, and the long, flat-brimmed hat, and the long, black, tight coat. He had yellow gloves, and his little soft shoes—his feet were the smallest I ever saw on a man—were the last word in daintiness. No London maker could have produced them. Jimmie was always at all points, fastidious. He gesticulated more than any Briton, but his gesticulations were not Parisian, they were Whistlerian. He pointed dramatically to the ceiling and murmured, "White, all white." "White." Then to the walls—"All white." And a white you can wash!

"It doesn't need a ship. A navy wouldn't do for Cheyne Walk. May I offer a suggestion?"
 "The knowledge of a lifetime," said I, quoting his famous hit at the Russian trial.

"Very well, then; I'll come in." And he went all around the flat, pointing here and there with his bamboo wand, and saying, "Such-and-such a color here, and such a line there. My dear boy, this is the whole secret—tone and line. The good color—the right one—and the good line—the right one—cost no more than the wrong. People overlook these things; they forget them, they ignore them altogether, and then have the misfortune to live. They don't go mad, because they're British. And you'll not, because you'll have the right color and the right line. Come. Let's walk. I'm free for the evening. We'll dine at the Club."

That was Whistler, Whistler the neighbor, the phase of him that I knew quite as well as any other phase. Later on, when I "did up" my flat, I remembered the details of his suggestions, and carried them out. The result was that I had one of the most delightful flats in London. . . . It is difficult to believe now that for many years in the last century Whistler's work was opposed with rancor, or bitterly derided. Now the world salutes his memory as that of a master; then he was called a coxcomb, a charlatan, an impostor, excepting by "the rare few" who had rid themselves of the blighting ignorances of the many. There were many pigmies, however, because they walked on stilts, were thought to be giants in those days. Their stilt, warped, or broke long ago, their lights have dimmed with the passing years, or their names are remembered merely as having been targets for Whistler's wit. . . .

As I have said already, it was not Whistler the fighter, nor Whistler the "airy-incomprehensible" whom I saw most frequently in Carlyle Mansions, but Whistler the neighbor. I do not remember that any one has ever written of him in that character. He used to drop in on dreary, rainy evenings when, he said, "the world depressed" him, or when some happy stroke of fortune had gratified him. Or he would come on moonlit nights and gaze from my high windows where the views of Thames were quite remarkable, and drop his fighting mood, his satire, his butterfly attributes. I had called him "the butterfly with the sting." The phrase pleased him. "Yes, there you have me," he said. But he would drop the sting, and the monocle, and the air of the sprite, and would be quite human, almost "One of the serious of this Earth." One night he came jubilantly, and no sooner had he lost himself in a grandfather's chair by the fireplace than he said, with a kind of moan:

"He's gone!"
 "Who's gone?" I asked.
 "My old friend Thomas Carlyle. He lived with me many a year, and I sold

Edged With Flakes of Drifted Snow

Now comes the graybeard of the north:
 The forests bare their rugged

To every wind that wanders forth,
 And, in their arms, the lonely nests
 That housed the birdlings months ago
 Are edged with flakes of drifted snow.

No more the robin pipes his lay
 To greet the flushed advance of

He sings in valleys far away;
 His heart is with the south to-day;
 He cannot shrill among the corn:
 For all the hay and corn are down
 And garnered: and the withered leaf,
 Against the branches bare and brown,
 Rattles, and all the days are brief.

—Henry Abbey.

On Kean's Acting

If it could be said of anyone, it might be said of Kean, that he does not fall behind his author, but stands forward, the living representative of the character he has drawn. When he is not playing in Shakespeare, he fills up where his author is wanting; and when in Shakespeare, he gives not only what is set down, but whatever the situation and circumstances attendant upon the being he personates would naturally call forth. He seems, at the time, to have possessed himself of Shakespeare's imagination, and to have given it body and form. Read any scene in Shakespeare—for instance, the last of Lear that is played, and see how few words are there set down, and then remember how Kean fills out with varied and multiplied expression and circumstances, and the truth of this remark will be obvious enough. There are few men, I believe, let them have studied the plays of Shakespeare ever so attentively, who can see Kean in them without confessing that he has helped them to a truer and fuller conception of the author, notwithstanding what their own labors had done for them.

It is not easy to say in what character Kean plays best. He so fits himself to each in turn, that if the effect he produces at one time is less than at another, it is because of some inferiority in stage-effect in the character. Othello is probably the character best adapted to stage-effect, and Kean has an uninterrupted power over us in playing it.

Again, in Richard, how does he hurry forward to his object, sweeping away all between him and it! The world and its affairs are nothing to him, till he gains his end. He is all life, and action, and haste,—he fills every part of the stage, and seems to do all that is done.—Richard Henry Dana.

By Diligence

We can accomplish everything by diligence and labor.—Menaander.

Cooper's Literary Habits

Cooper's literary habits were in many respects like Scott's. He never laid out a careful plan beforehand and worked up to it by regular progression. His first conception was an indefinite outline, relating rather to the general object than to the details. The characters once conceived, the incidents rose from them as their natural development. Alfieri tells us that all his tragedies were invented at the opera. Scott used to "slimmer" over his morning task in his dressing-room. Cooper was a great walker, and seldom failed, when alone, to be turning over the subject of a chapter in his mind so as to come to his task with something like definite preparation. But his imagination once excited, became strangely wilful in her flights, and the page that grew under his pen was often very unlike the mental sketch. He wrote rapidly, but corrected and altered with a care which seems almost incredible when we consider how much he has written. At one time he had set for himself a daily stint, but he was unable to say how long he adhered to it. In most cases his manuscript went to the compositor chapter by chapter as fast as it was written, and the work once fairly off his hands, he was glad to lose sight of it and pass to something new. In the early part of his career, he was in the habit of consulting his friends, but practice and success gave him confidence, and few, we believe, if any, of his later works, ever went beyond his family circle till they were actually published.—G. W. Greene.

The Willow's Flossy Tuft

The hazel hath put forth his tassels ruffled;
 The willow's flossy tuft
 Hath slipped him free:
 The rose amid her ransacked orange hips
 Braggeth the tender tips
 Of bowers to be.
 A black rook stirs the branches here and there,
 Foraging to repair
 His broken home:
 And hark, on the ash-boughs! Never thrush did sing
 Louder in praise of spring,
 When spring is come.
 —Robert Bridges.

To Secure Justice

The object of all government, and of every social system is, in its end and summary, to secure justice among mankind.—George E. Woodberry.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

On the Walls of the Universe

It is extraordinary how the odium theologum survives. Eighteen hundred years of Christianity do not seem to have made humanity much more tolerant of those from whose opinions they dissent than were the pagan priests of still earlier ages. It is a weakness of theology that it is hardly ever able to live by its own opinions. It has always had to eke out its own faith by abuse of the convictions of its neighbors. This might have been regarded as natural, perhaps, amongst the professors of those primitive religions whose respect for the evil deities was more profound than their affection for the good. It is understandable in the case of a harassed pontifex maximus faced with Lucian's "Dialogues of the Gods." Lucian had no mercy, whether he were tormenting a Roman chief priest or the prophet of Abonoteichus. Still it might have been imagined that this sort of thing would have come to an end with the triumph of Christianity. On the contrary, the Christian soon showed he had little to learn from the Roman pagan.

The sacerdotal yoke of the Christian church, so far from being light, proved every bit as heavy as that of the priests of Jupiter or Osiris. The dissenter from the dogmas of the Vatican, or from those of the Anglican Church in England, or the Lutheran Church in Germany, found as little encouragement to think for himself as if he had been a Christian cobbler in the days of Nero. What the monk, Knighton of Leicester, wrote about Wycliffe was only equaled by what Calvin thought about Servetus, or Judge Jeffreys said about Baxter. The reputation of Knighton, of Calvin, or of Jeffreys, for toleration, is not so enhanced that anyone need wish to compete with it today. Yet gentlemen who are quite amiable until their particular aversion is mentioned, rise to the full height of Jeffreys' vocabulary when the unfortunate word is spoken, and you can catch the accents of the Lord Chief Justice in his court at Westminster, "Baxter for Bishops! That is a merry conceit indeed. I know what you mean by Bishops, rascals like yourselves, Kidderminster Bishops, factious, sniveling Presbyterians." It has been just so always. Your dogmatist, like your Bourbon, never forgets or learns.

Still, the amenities of controversy have been mercifully moderated since a Duke of Wharton could boastfully claim that he had driven a king off three thrones with the imbecilities of Lilli Burlero. The arrival consequently of Dr. Woodbridge Riley, Professor of Philosophy in Vassar College, in the literary boots of Bombastes, gives him all the appearance of one born out of due time. Dr. Riley would manifestly have been more at home if he could have exercised his talents in the days which saw the publication of "Killing No Murder" or "The Shortest Way with Dissenters." As it is, dealing with Christian Science, in the twentieth century, he has only succeeded in bringing discredit upon himself. He will be known, in future, as the man who achieved the honor of forcing Messrs. Putnam to call in one book out of all the many thousands they have hitherto published. The financial loss to the firm will be considerable, but this will be more than compensated for by its gain in prestige. The courageous admission of a mistake which has caused Mr. Irving Putnam to admit that no matter how strong the protests of Christian Scientists might be, against the offending article, they could not be "as strong as my own protest and that of the rest of our Publishing board," reflects the highest credit on the firm. Into the delicacy of Dr. Riley's critical method, which has brought upon him this comment from his publishers, it is fortunately quite unnecessary to go, inasmuch as its outcome has been succinctly summed up, by Mr. Irving Putnam, as "outrageous."

Most people would have thought that the time for vulgar abuse of Mrs. Eddy had gone by. She is known today, all round the world, as the Founder of a great religious movement which has drawn to it men of brilliant distinction in every walk of life. She was the writer of a number of books, one of which enjoys the distinction of having achieved a colossal circulation. She established a church which has now enfolded the world. She set up a great Publishing House producing, amongst other things, a world-known daily paper, with a world-wide circulation. She has earned the respect and affection, through her life and writings, of an ever-increasing army of adherents, and she, if possible, greater devotion of the many people to whom she was personally known. Of course, she was attacked by the whole of the noble army of belittlers. Of course, she was criticized by the whole choir of backbiters, of whom it might be said, as Burke said of their predecessors, a century and a half ago, "Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposing beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that, of course, they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little, shrivelled, meager, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour."

The truth is that Mrs. Eddy's place in history was settled long ago by Principle, in a way far beyond the power of any angry controversialist to dispute. Every year as the world learns more of Principle, it learns to comprehend better the decision of Principle on the subject. The remarkable burst of admiration and respect which came from the papers of the world, in the winter of the year 1910-11, has been preserved in book form, and is "worthy of a wise man's consideration." Mrs. Eddy was something more than a writer of books, she was a leader of men. And in the practical works of the vast world movement which she founded, her teaching is ever being manifested with increasing force and clarity. It was said of the great Earl of Chatham that no one went into his cabinet who did not come out a braver man.

It might with certainty be said of Mrs. Eddy that no one went into her room, or, for that matter, read her books, with understanding, who was not a better man ever afterward. She, if anybody ever did, lived not for an age but for all time. She, if anybody ever did, spoke not to a nation but to the nations. Therefore her church is the universe, and on the walls of the universe, in the healing of sickness, in the overcoming of sorrow, and in the conquest of sin, is written her justification and her success.

By Radio to Greenland's Icy Mountains

THERE is an intimation of great things in that scrap of news from Denmark, the other day, telling how the manager of the state telegraphs of that country has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a radio station in Greenland. He is of the opinion that a station able to communicate directly with Copenhagen would be the most desirable of any that could be established. But in case this is believed to be too expensive, a less powerful station might suffice. He takes into account the long isolation of this particular Danish colony during the winter. Cut off from the outer world, as Greenland is, for almost half a year at a time, the island might be expected, for its part, to raise no objection to the opening of radio communication. Any doubt about the favor that might be granted such a plan would naturally come from the other end of the line. One might question whether the home government would find the extension of the service to such an isolated dependency altogether worth what it would cost.

Greenland is not much of a business center. In fact, when one considers that most of the country, other than a narrow strip of coast, is an immense plateau of ice, some 2000 feet thick, broken only by the rocky peaks of occasional mountains, one can hardly be surprised at the lack of business activity. The wonder is, rather, that the country produces anything at all, excepting, perhaps, glaciers. It yields these profusely, to be sure; in fact, it comes near to having a monopoly in the production of this article for North Atlantic consumption. But Greenland has other products still. There are sealskins, fish oils, skins of various kinds, and great masses of white, waxy, lustrous cryolite. Cryolite, which is useful in the making of aluminium, is found nowhere else in commercial quantities, and most of that which is mined at Ivigtut on the southwest coast of Greenland is disposed of in Philadelphia. Sometimes as much as 12,000 tons is taken out in a year, and probably the cryolite accounts for the fact that the value of a year's imports into the United States from Greenland is sometimes as high as \$40,000. Even then most of the people of warmer climates would be surprised to learn that Greenland's exports, all told, have sometimes reached the value of \$475,000 in a single year. Iceland already has a radio station. That might seem to warrant a similar service for the larger island. But the Danish colony of Greenland can boast, all told, of hardly more than 11,000 people, only about as many as Iceland has in Reykjavik, its largest town. Besides, Iceland is distinguished by a population reputed to be almost better informed and more intelligent than many another European community of similar kind and extent. While half of its people occupy themselves in looking after their herds of cattle and horses, as suits a grazing country, there are a number of printing establishments on the island, and their output includes not less than eighteen newspapers, besides other periodicals. So Iceland can make out a rather good case for wireless communication. Bleak and icebound Greenland, with its mere promise of mining activity, and fishing hamlets almost lost in the long Arctic night, would seem to have rather the worse of the argument.

Yet these are the latter days. The world has grown marvelously smaller since the war. Everybody must be talking to everybody else. And where is the country with colonial "possessions" or "dependencies" that will not be seeking to bind them close and ever closer with the mother land? Besides, if the mother lands do not show ready willingness to enter into radio conversation with their own particular ends of the earth, somebody else will be doing it, no doubt, and what is worse, trying to get a monopoly of the talking. So perhaps Denmark will approve the proposals of her manager of telegraphs, after all. If she does, the gloom of Greenland's long Arctic night will be broken by the pleasant chatter of the "wireless," and Greenland, even Greenland, with all its crust of ice, will be no longer cut off. As it salts down its skins, or cuts up its blubber, or digs its rare cryolite, Greenland will begin to keep step with the rest of the great round world.

Hampton and Its Anniversaries

PROBABLY the wisest conclusion that Booker Washington ever arrived at was when he stopped thinking it a great hardship for him to have been born a Negro. It may have been natural enough for him to have taken the earlier view of the matter; plenty of Negroes have felt the same way about it, and have thereby merely accepted for themselves some offhand thinking that has been commonly done by white people. But when Booker Washington began to take that commoner conception as an indication of weakness and cowardice, he began to see that the Negro in America had some advantages. That opened the way for him to see that, as he himself puts it, "Opportunities that had been denied from without could be more than made up by greater concentration and power within." He even came to see that the Negro's case is not peculiar, since the majority of successful persons are those who have had difficulties to overcome and problems to master, in dealing with which they have gained uncommon strength of mind and clearness of vision. This sort of thinking is valuable. It gets a person somewhere, whether he is black or white. It will carry him farther in a given time than an equal measure of bitterness and hatred. On the basis of that sort of thinking Booker Washington founded a life of useful service that has been recognized everywhere, among all sorts of people.

That he got the inspiration for these helpful conceptions largely from his training at Hampton gives some

indication of the practical value of such an institution as that which has been developed under the auspices of the American Missionary Association on those hundreds of level acres near Old Point Comfort, Virginia. Founded as an educational institution, it preached the gospel of work. It taught Negro students to look their racial problem straight in the face without flinching. It made them understand that a solution could be achieved only by individual effort, and that any man or woman can win respect by learning self-reliance and proving a capacity for self-government. Only the other day the school observed its fifty-third anniversary. Among the distinguished visitors of the day was William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, and president of the Hampton Institute board of trustees. True to the school gospel, he delivered an address on "The Discipline of Labor and Character Building." He told his hearers that legislation might be more or less helpful for increasing and equalizing the opportunities for workers, but he declared that the real question is always whether workers have the courage, character, and foresight individually to take advantage of the opportunities that have already been opened before them. It is Hampton's purpose to give its students the courage, character, and foresight to do this. It has sent out over 2000 graduates who, having taken full advantage of the opportunities that the Institute has to offer, are now for the most part teachers, spreading this gospel of work amongst those Negroes whom the Institute is not otherwise able to reach. More than this, there must have been 10,000 or more students who have, as undergraduates, left the Institute, taking such equipment as it could give them in special vocational agriculture, stock raising, and the manual arts. Graduates or undergraduates, they have all come within the influence of the ideals of such educators as Armstrong and Frisell, and Dr. James E. Gregg.

But the educational influence of Hampton does not confine itself to the students who daily cross its campus, or even to the members of the Negro race. It is teaching the whites as well. As these last follow its work year after year, and give more and more freely to its expansion and support, they are learning more and more to accept the Negroes, as men and women, on their merits. They are learning to value them not on the basis of color or prejudice but for what they actually prove themselves to be.

About May Day

ONE of the most interesting features of the great manufacturing towns of the north of England is the way in which, in spite of their thousands of inhabitants, the old customs and traditions of the village so often survive. It may not be possible for all the people to take part in them, or even to observe them, but a certain number there always seem to be who are ready and eager to carry on the old traditions. Sometimes, as in the case of an old fair or an old "feast," the custom is maintained practically unimpaired. The celebration lasts for two days, or three days, as tradition may require, and year after year, the same people come together and the same attractions are advertised. More often, however, just one feature survives, and that in such changed form that the revelers and funmakers of bygone years would scarcely recognize it.

This is particularly noticeable in the May Day observances held in most towns, great and small, in Lancashire and Yorkshire. May Day in the county of broad acres, as Yorkshire is sometimes called, is essentially a horse's day. Gayly decked horses are paraded through the streets accompanied by bands of music and almost anything that can help to make a procession, and, after due inspection by prominent local authorities, prizes are awarded. This is all that survives, in most cases, of the great May Day festivities once so popular. Yet, outside the town, may be in some little old-world village, the visitor may find such May Day celebrations in progress, from early morning until late at night, as would rejoice the heart of any Jack-in-the-green or "Lord" and "Lady" of Shakespeare's day. A village green he may find, just as it was three centuries or more ago, a Maypole rising to incredible heights into the sky, with beribboned and beflowered children everywhere.

In many cases, such celebrations are the deliberate revival of old customs, long fallen into disuse, and every year sees more of this. But in other instances the celebration has been just as it is today as long as anyone can remember.

One of the best known of the really ancient survivals is the singing, on the top of Magdalen tower at Oxford, of the May Morning Hymn. Shortly before 5 o'clock, the party, generally numbering about 150, is assembled and then, as the clocks of the city strike 5, the singing of the hymn begins. The streets below are filled with people, who, when the singing is over, so custom dictates, set out for a walk into the country. Oxfordshire as a whole has indeed been specially faithful to May Day, and some of the May Day songs which may still be heard have a quaintness and a beauty all their own. Thus, for instance, there is something peculiarly engaging about the song which may still be heard at Wheatley:

Spring is coming, spring is coming,
Flowers are coming too;
Pansies, lilies, daffodils,
Now are coming through.

Then again, at another little village in Oxfordshire, boys and girls, dressed of course in all manner of May Day finery, will make a progress through the village with two of their number carrying between them a wonderful garland of fresh green and blossom. They stop, every now and again, before a house to sing their May Song:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen;
I wish you a happy day;
I'm come to show my garland,
Because it's the First of May.

Such little May Day songs are to be found in many places up and down England. Sometimes, to be sure,

they are sorry doggerel, but, more often than not, they have true poetic form.

The cuckoo sings in April, the cuckoo sings in May,
The cuckoo sings in June, in July it flies away.

It is as difficult to escape from the charm of such a couplet as to know exactly wherein the charm lies.

Editorial Notes

THE gentleman who wrote a whole editorial the other day to prove how nicely we all ought to behave, since "manners maketh man," would have been the occasion of a mild surprise to the worthy Barclay, who, when Henry the Seventh was King, recorded ye olde prouerbe, "manners makyth man." Barclay thought that a man's manners meant his character, essentially his moral conduct. And so did Coverdale when he translated a famous passage in Corinthians, "Euell speakinges corruppe good maners." Paul indeed was quoting from the Greek dramatist Menander, who certainly was not giving a thought to manners in the intention of a book on etiquette.

TO THOSE who picture the Oxford student as a young gentleman habited in wooly-looking Scottish tweeds, surmounted by academic gown and betasseled trencher, or perhaps in immaculate white flannels and reddish-bluish blazer with hatband to match, may experience a mild shock on reading announcements of the activities of the new "Plough Club," evidently one of the latest signs of a broadening of interests on the part of this time-honored university. Judging from reports of recent meetings of the club, however, it would seem that the new departure may not be too violent, for the members are represented, not as clad in corduroys, trudging in the sticky soil behind farm teams, learning the mysteries of the art of cutting a furrow straight and deep, but as listening to Lord Bledisloe's lecture on the political aspects of agriculture, Mr. Robert Hobbs' paper on shortthorns, and Lieutenant-Colonel Courthope's discourse on "the application to estate use of timber grown on the spot."

THE framers of any new taxation laws in the United States ought to be careful not to permit themselves to be "used" in any attempt to circumvent the "day of reckoning" which is bound to come to some of those persons who sought to avoid payment of income taxes by reporting losses in the stock market. The case of one man may be taken for illustration. According to the report made to the New York State Income Tax Bureau, the man referred to admitted that he made \$35,000 in his business last year, but said that he canceled this profit by losses in dealing in stocks. Consequently he paid no tax. Undoubtedly many others have found a way to register similar losses by selling at the prevailing low figures stocks bought at high prices. But many of them immediately bought the stocks back again at the low figure, and now, if the stocks go back to the original purchase price, even while there would be no actual profit, there will be a paper profit that balances the paper loss, and an income tax will have to be paid, unless the laws are changed before the circle is completed and retribution overtakes any guilty ones.

THE advance in cheesemaking in the United States during the last decade is remarkable. An importer is quoted as saying that the Americans have found the Roquefort, Camembert, Swiss, Gouda, and Edam cheeses made in their own country equal to the imported in every way. It will no doubt surprise many people to learn that American Swiss cheese is being sent to Switzerland, Italian cheese made in Wisconsin exported to Italy, and New York State Camembert sold in France. The question of fair dealing enters into the sale of a product marked "Edam cheese," and perhaps presumed by the public to have come from the town of Edam in the Netherlands, when it is of American manufacture. The same query arises in regard to other brands of foreign cheese. Yet may it not be properly assumed that the names formerly placed upon European cheeses in the market have come to be representative merely of types, and so are not deceptive when put on products from other parts of the world?

MURMURINGS of disapproval emanating from the musical fraternity of London at the suggestion of some kind of jubilee celebration for the Albert Hall, which was completed in 1871, would indicate that satisfaction in this immense edifice as a center of the musical art is not generally felt. Indeed, the hall is considered to have served a highly useful purpose in exploding the very theory which it was expected by many to support: the theory that an immense chorus and an immense orchestra, backed by an immense organ, discoursing music in an immense hall to an immense audience would attain an almost unimaginable pitch of splendor. People have now had ideal facilities for discovering, through various musical enterprises in this great domed structure, that there is little of the sublime in the mere multiplying of noises. It is a matter for congratulation, however, that there are many useful purposes, such as congresses, bazaars, pageants, and balls, that the Albert Hall, with its 8000 seats, may still serve under ideal conditions for the benefit of the public.

HIGHWAY improvement in parts of New England, particularly in some of the Massachusetts cities and towns just north of Boston, should be expedited. Sel-don has there been greater need than at the present time. In fact, some of the city streets in municipalities that pride themselves on their otherwise progressive tendencies offer a startling contrast to the splendidly kept district roads close at hand. It is unfortunate that many American cities do not see the waste that such a situation represents. There is, first of all, the rapid deterioration of roads that are neglected, increasing the ultimate cost. Then there is the wear and tear on the automobiles passing over these roads, which proves costly to the owners of such vehicles. These are only two of numerous considerations, but they are important ones. It is an expensive thing all around to let the good work of the past suffer from the neglect of the present.